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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REQUEST you to inſert in your Journal the following deſcription of a newly diſcovered iſland in the South Sea, which was ſeen by Capt. Sowle, in the American ſhip Palmyra, of Providence, Rhode Iſland, on the 10th of November, 1802. As the weather was fine, that day at noon, he had an obſervation of the ſun's altitude, by which the latitude is acurately aſcertained; and as he took his departure from Chriſtmas Iſland, and had a gentle weſterly wind, it is ſcarcely poſſible there can be an error in the longitude, even of two or three miles.

This iſland lies out of the track of moſt navigators, who paſs either from America to Aſia, or from Aſia to America; and, till lately, Engliſh whalers have been prohibited fiſhing in that quarter, which accounts for its not having been ſeen before; it is, however, probable that there are ſeveral other iſlands in the ſame direction. Capt. Sowle thinks he paſſed one the day before, as he ſaw many birds, and imagined he heard breakers, but the weather being very hazy he could not ſee either rocks or land. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

WILLIAM JACOB.

Canonbury-place, Oct. 4.

PALMYRA ISLAND

is ſituated in latitude 5° 49′ N. and in longitude 162° 23′ W. from London; it is about three leagues in extent; there are two lagoons on it; in the weſtermoſt of which is twenty fathom water, with a fine ſandy bottom. It is very dangerous to approach the weſtern part of the iſland on account of the coral rocks which are juſt below the ſurface of the water, and extend to the diſtance of three or four leagues from the ſhore.

The eaſtern part terminates in a ſteep reef of coral, over which the ſea breaks with conſiderable force.

On the north-weſt ſide there is good anchoring ground, about three quarters of a mile from the breakers, in eighteen fathom water on a coral bottom.

There are no inhabitants on the iſland; nor was any freſh water found; but cocoa nuts, of very large ſize, are in great abundance; and fiſh of various kinds, and in large ſhoals, ſurrounded the land.

A great quantity of drift-wood lay on the beach, which enabled thoſe who landed to aſcertain that the riſe of the tide was about eighteen inches.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine for October, page 199, a paper is inſerted by T. Northmore "Concerning a Diſcovery of Whitewaſhing the Trunks of Fruit Trees." This ſuppoſed diſcovery was publiſhed about three years ago by an American gentleman, of the name of Tench, in, I think, the Tranſactions of the Society of Arts, &c. as a common practice in America. As I was then attending his family, in the Creſcent, Minories, this recommendation more particularly engaged my attention, and induced me to adopt the practice; and I have found it uſeful in cleaning and preſerving the bark of my fruit-trees, as well as increaſing the product of fruit. I doubt, however, that it will keep off the hares; on this effect I cannot decide, as I have not had any experience; but from the pains which writers on trees have taken to find out a compoſition to anſwer this purpoſe, I ſhould imagine it would not prove adequate to the deſcription.

In the Tranſactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, the firſt paper in the eleventh volume, an. 1793, by William Patterſon, Eſq. of Horndee, is ſpecifically on the ſubject of preſerving trees from hares, &c. and his words are, "Take any quantity of tar, and ſix or ſeven times as much greaſe, ſtirring and mixing them well together; with this compoſition bruſh the ſtems of young trees as high as hares, &c. can reach, and it will effectually prevent their being barked," p. 5.

How far this compoſition may injure the bark, or impede the growth of a tree, I am not acquainted by experiment: but I have tried the medicated tar, recommended by Thomas Skip Dyot Bucknall, Eſq. as an healing application to the

wounds of trees, and ſhould have ruined all mine had I perſevered in the uſe of it; which, inſtead of healing, acted diametrically contrarily; but they are gradually recovering under the operation of the late William Forſyth's compoſition, which is the cheapeſt and the beſt I am acquainted with. The medicated tar recommended by the Vice-Preſident of the Society of Arts, T. S. D. Bucknall, Eſq. is compoſed of "one quarter of an ounce of corroſive ſublimate, reduced to fine powder, by beating with a wooden hammer; and then put into a three-pint earthen pipkin, with about a glaſsful of gin, or other ſpirit, ſtirred well together, and the ſublimate thus diſſolved. The pipkin was then filled by degrees with vegetable or common tar, and conſtantly ſtirred till the mixture was blended together as intimately as poſſible," p. 19.

He imagines that the ſublimate will deſtroy the inſects of fruit-trees whilſt the tar heals the wounds; in both reſpects, however, it failed with me, and the tar proved very injurious to the wounds, and I am perſuaded that very mild applications are much more beneficial.

About ſeven years ago Robert Marſham, Eſq. of Stratton, inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society, an account of the increaſe in the growth of trees, from merely "waſhing them with water, aided by a bruſh or flannel, from the ground to the beginning of the head."

Indeed any mild application, as I have juſt obſerved, which waſhes off, or removes the moſs and inſects, tends to promote the health, growth, and product of trees, ſuppoſing other circumſtances of ſoil and ſituation favourable; but the compoſition recommended by the late William Forſyth is, in my opinion, the moſt ſimple, cheap, and effectual method hitherto publiſhed, which is "*Merely ſcrape off the looſe bark*, and apply a mixture of *cow-dung and urine only*, made to the conſiſtence of a thick paint, with a painter's bruſh, covering the ſtem carefully over. This ſoftens the old ſcabrous bark, which peels off during the following winter and ſpring, and is ſucceeded by a fine ſmooth new bark."

In moſt of the proceſſes on fruit-trees too much is done by art and too little left to nature. A good orchardiſt is ſtill wanted; one who ſtudies nature, and by contemplating the noble trees of the foreſt and ſcrutinizing into thoſe laws which regulate their growth and render them the pride of vegetable nature, and applying them to the objects of horticulture, ſhall know how to direct thoſe operations which conduce to their vigorous health, beauty of growth, and richneſs in product.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Sambrook-court, Oct. 20, 1804.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* LYONS, *by an* ENGLISH TRAVELLER, *who has juſt returned from that City.*

LYONS is 110* French leagues (or 306 Engliſh miles) from Paris, 36 from Dijon, the ancient ſource of ambition and intrigue; 44 from Avignon, the theatre of Papal ſovereignty for more than ſeventy years; 70 leagues from Toulon, and 63 from Marſeilles, now the ſecond city of France. It is in latitude 45° 46′ N. and is ſituated at the bottom of a ridge of hills on the confluence of the Soane and Rhone, not very improperly denominated, by Polybius and Livy, an iſland, of a triangular figure, the baſe of which is a chain of mountains and highlands tolerably pictureſque.

Ancient and Modern State of Lyons.

The numerous and pompous deſcriptions of this city, with which the French have augmented the volume of their literature, would make the ſtranger, who had read them before his arrival there, doubt that he was in Lyons. Its preſent and former ſtate are, no doubt, very different; yet ſtill enough remains to ſhew what it could have been before the Revolution and the deſtruction made by Collot d'Herbois. True, great numbers of houſes have been levelled to the ground, and even almoſt entire ſtreets at entering the town on the road from Paris; yet theſe in general were old houſes, the natural ruin of which was only a little haſtened, and which might add to the magnitude, but moſt aſſuredly not to the beauty, of the city. Few public buildings, except the convents, have been totally dilapidated, and ſtill fewer have eſcaped ſome kind of mutilation. In general, all churches, chapels, and other public edifices have been diſmantled of their ſtatues, buſts, and other ornaments, not only in Lyons, but throughout all France. The inſcriptions too are moſtly defaced; and in many inſtances, where the hardneſs of the ſtone or the imperfectneſs of the inſtruments rendered it difficult to eraſe totally all the characters, every ſecond letter has been

* The authors of the *Statiſtique* of France, to magnify the extent of the French territory, make it 115 leagues.

moſt

moſt carefully deſtroyed. This ſpecies of frantic malignity has even been extended to inſcriptions which ſimply announced the date of the foundation or improvement of the building; ſuch was the ignorant and impotent frenzy of theſe dilapidators. France has never ceaſed to boaſt the ſuperiority of her civilization, and her natural love of the arts; but it may be juſtly aſſerted, that in no other country of Europe would there have been found ſo many perſons actuated by the ferocious and vain mania of wreaking their vengeance on ſtones, which Time was rapidly wearing to decay. Vanity ſtimulated them to trample on the works of art, thinking that by this they evinced themſelves ſuperior to their authors. Great efforts, however, have been made to reſtore this city to its ancient ſplendor; ſeveral houſes have been built in the Fauxbourg de Veyſe, and two or three very lofty ones in the city, on the banks of the Rhone; but it is not probable that the ſucceſs of Buonaparté, in this reſpect, will equal his precurſor Nero. On this road the view is animated by the proſpect of ſome country ſeats, which, although of no great beauty or excellence, are ſo rare in France, that one muſt feel pleaſed with the proſpect of any rural retreat, however rude and taſteleſs it may be. Approaching the town, and along the banks of the Soane, the views become more intereſting, and even ſublime. On the one hand is the river with extenſive proſpects of houſes, gardens, trees, &c. ſcattered over the declivities of its lofty banks; on the other, are huge and awful arching rocks, part of Mont d'or, which in ſome places are ſuſpended almoſt acroſs the road; before you, are diſtant views of the town and of one of its ſuburbs. Entering, one croſſes the Soane by a very old and ſtrait ſtone bridge of four arches, very high in the middle, and of very diſagreeable paſſage. There are two other bridges on this river, one of ſtone and the other of wood, but which are nothing remarkable. Nor is the famous bridge on the Rhone,* ſo celebrated for its length, of any great notoriety in modern times. It has fourteen large circular arches through which the water runs, and four or five more over a marſh, formerly the bed of the river, in which is ſituated the Fauxbourg de la Guillotiere, on the road to Avignon; a ſituation extremely unwholeſome, and ſufficiently adverſe to manufactures. The original foundation of this bridge however does great honour to the good ſenſe of Pope Innocent IV. who, during his long reſidence at Lyons, ſold indulgences to eat meat on Fridays, and with the amount cauſed this bridge to be erected, and thus at once adminiſtered to the health and the accommodation of the public. Near the end of the bridge is the Cuſtom-houſe, a large, plain, ſquare building, which has no doubt more of utility than elegance. Adjoining is the large ſquare called La Place de Louis le Grand, formerly Belle-court. It has been moſt erroneouſly called, for its extent and decoration, the moſt beautiful ſquare in Europe. It is but about 900 feet long, and irregularly 600 broad; its principal, and indeed only beauty, is natural, and conſiſts in its commanding a view of the junction of the Rhone and Soane. The ſurrounding buildings are neither uniform nor elegant, and the ſtatue of Lewis XIV. and other decorations are now no more. At the corner of the ſame ſquare is the General Hoſpital of Charity. In 1531 there was a great ſterility and famine, ſo that the ſurrounding peaſants embarked in little boats on the Rhone, rather to be drowned than die with hunger. When they arrived at Lyons, the people took compaſſion on them, and nearly 8000 were humanely received and ſuccoured by voluntary contributions. Shortly after the harveſt came and drew all theſe unfortunate people to the country; when there remained a ſufficient ſum to be employed in nouriſhing the poor of the city, and to furniſh them in future with the ſame ſuccour. For this it was neceſſary to erect an edifice, and in 1613 the building of this hoſpital and houſe of induſtry was commenced. It contains nine courts, one of which is larger in the middle, and was deſigned to anſwer every convenience; but the proportions and diviſions are neither pretty nor advantageous. The poor are ſeparated according to their age and ſex, and thoſe who are capable of working are occupied in the ſilk-manufacture, from which the houſe ſometimes draws a conſiderable product. Its preſent ſtate, however, is much more honourable to the architect, than to the adminiſtrators and doctors,* whoſe negligence and ignorance cannot be too ſeverely reprehended. This hoſpital, whether conſidered as a public

* Scarcely a rivulet that croſſes any of the great roads in Spain, that has not a bridge more elegant and equally as great as this.

* One of theſe has lately publiſhed ſix large volumes on the Practice of Medicine, in which he gravely recommends for abating thirſt, to drink copiouſly of water or wine!

edifice, or a civil inſtitution, muſt ſtill be eſtimated much inferior to that of Saragoſſa or Grenada, in Spain, or even that of Bourdeaux. Before the Revolution, the adminiſtrators of this hoſpital, as well as the Hotel-Dieu, enjoyed the prerogative of adopting infants, and of having the ſame rights as the true fathers; this is perhaps the only remains of the ancient adoption, which was practiſed in the earlier ages of the world, by the ceremony of * paſſing the perſon adopted through his aſſumed mother's ſhift. The hoſpital, called Hotel-Dieu, is a very ancient building, ſaid to be erected by Childebert and Ultrogotha, his queen, about the year 540; but has ſince been greatly altered and repaired in 1708, by Delamonce. The interior conſiſts of a large infirmary, built on the deſign of that at Milan, and diſpoſed in the form of a Greek croſs, of nearly 560 feet long, in which the patients are placed according to their ſex, and the nature of their diſeaſes. The middle of this great croſs is covered with a ſhapeleſs and diſproportionate dome. There are beſides a quarter for the children expoſed, another for thoſe adopted, and a ſpacious, airy building on the ſide of the Rhone for convaleſcents. The convents of the Cordeliers and Auguſtins have been every where dilapidated. That of the Cordeliers at preſent conſiſts of the majeſtic ruins of a Gothic ſtructure, of a ſingle nave extremely long, with all its chapels and ailes entirely levelled, its doors and windows built up; and, inſtead of reſounding to the deep-toned organ, and the ſalutations to St. Bonaventure, now re-echoes to the harmony of aſſes and mules, with which it is frequently well ſupplied. The Chapel of Contalons which adjoined this church ſtill remains habitable: its bare and rugged walls, once covered with elegantly ſculptured wood, are now hung with pieces of old tapeſtry to qualify it a little for ſaying maſs. Among the ruins are ſeen ſome ſhattered remains of bas-reliefs, admirably executed on wood, the fate of which one muſt needs regret, though they, like all other French productions, are ſpoiled by exceſs of ornaments, which every where, and in all ages, mark the meretricious taſte of the French. The paintings that were in this chapel are ſaid to have been the beſt in France, among which were ſeveral by Rubens and other Italian maſters, but which made no better bonfire* than thoſe of the vileſt dauber. The Church of St. Peter ſtill remains tolerably perfect, and is eſteemed one of the moſt ancient in Lyons. It is an extremely rude Gothic building, which forms part of the ſquare des Terreaux, in which is the celebrated Guildhall, or Hôtel de Ville. The principal façade fronts the ſquare, is modern, and compoſed of a confuſed mixture of Doric and Corinthian pilaſters, deſtitute of all proportion, and producing a riſible effect upon an edifice, the body of which is Gothic. The Hôtel de Ville has been diveſted of almoſt all its ſtatues and inſcriptions; yet ſtill enough remains to prove it only a large, vulgar, and taſteleſs pile of building, vainly called the firſt in Europe, after Amſterdam. The extortions of the archbiſhops in the thirteenth century taught them the neceſſity of having a town-houſe; but it was not until 1647 that this ſtructure was commenced. It is a long ſquare fabric, with two wings from each end, extending about 400 feet, and which are terminated in a kind of garden. The principal façade is without any order of architecture, and is bounded by two ſquare pavilions ſurmounted with a kind of dome of no great beauty. The portal is ſupported by two Ionic columns of red marble, with baſes and capitals in white, which have a moſt formal and ridiculous effect. Over this portal is a vulgar ſquare tower terminating in a cupola and ball. On entering, a grand veſtibule preſents itſelf, ornamented with a great many inſcriptions on both ſides, moſt of which are now not legible. From this veſtibule is ſeen the garden, or rather a few ſcattered and neglected ſhrubs, which form part of the court between the two wings that extend almoſt to the borders of the Rhone, but not far enough to enjoy a proſpect of it. Theſe great diſproportionate wings, which are ſo dark and ſombre, poſſeſs neither taſte nor utility to render them by any means tolerable. The windows are loſt in rudely maſſive pediments; and the effect of the whole building is neither the ſtrength of a pri-

* See Tacitus and Polybius.

* Several anecdotes are told as an amuſement, reſpecting the manner of treating thoſe paintings, that would diſgrace the character of the moſt barbarous nation on earth. Before committing ſome of the fineſt female portraits to the flames, they ſtabbed them through in different parts, and offered them many other indignities, which decency forbids to relate. It is to be regretted, that the worſt of theſe ſcenes would be again performed on the ſlighteſt temptation.

ſon,

ſon, nor the beauty and elegance of a public edifice. The Cathedral Church of St. John* is a regular Gothic building, mutilated and repaired from time to time, but ſtill retaining an air of awful majeſty unknown in moſt of the other churches. At preſent, however, its ſpacious and lugubrious walls only ſerve the purpoſes of gallantry, and it is not unfrequently at once the ſacred temple of religion, and its dark receſſes the theatre of connubial debauchery.† The famous clock, which preſented a perpetual calendar, civil and eccleſiaſtic, that marked the century, year, day, hour, and minute, has long been going to decay. The aſtrolabe ſtill remains well conditioned. The little chapel of Nôtre-Dame has been totally diſmantled, and the tombs dug up to ſerve the manufacture of ſaltpetre; ſo that the bones of the dead were literally converted into the moſt powerful inſtruments of deſtruction. This little chapel could contain but about fourteen or fifteen vats, which did not produce above a quintal a month. Such has been the fate of the greater part of the chapels and convents; one is made into a corn-market, another into a ſtable, and a third in ruins! Before the Revolution Lyons contained five collegiate churches, thirteen pariſhes, nine convents for men, ſeven for women, and twelve chapters, of which principally remain only the pariſh churches and collegiates. Of the library and cabinet only part remains; and ſo neglected is the library, though a public one, that the librarian will lock it up, and take the key with him to the country for four or five weeks together!

Commerce and Manufactures.

Much has been ſaid of the extenſive commerce and riches of Lyons before the Revolution; but from its local ſituation, nearly ſurrounded by almoſt inacceſſible mountains, and on the banks of a large river, the rapid current of which renders its navigation both very difficult and dangerous, one muſt doubt the authenticity of many reports of unbounded commerce. True, its paſſage to the Mediterranean is rapid and dangerous enough; but the return is alſo as ſlow and difficult, which muſt impede and conſiderably diminiſh its trade. Nor is the paſſage by land more eaſy, as the traveller is obliged to paſs the lower Alps going to Marſeilles. It muſt therefore be allowed that nature has fixed a limit to the extent of its commerce, which art will not eaſily ſuperſede. Its manufactures indeed might be conſiderable; but their intimate relation with, and dependence on, commerce ſubject them to the ſame laws, and whatever embarraſſes the one will obſtruct the other. Formerly 30,000 perſons were ſaid to have been employed in the ſilk manufacture. But if ſuch a number of people were occupied in one branch, unqueſtionably neceſſity, if not genius, would have invented ſome kind of machinery, ſome mean of abridging or aſſiſting their labour by art. No ſuch thing has yet appeared; their rude implements of induſtry (for they cannot be called machinery) are ſtill ſuch as were adopted in the moſt uncultivated age. Theſe have not ſuffered by the Revolution, ſtill leſs has it deſtroyed others newer and better. To the want of machinery may be objected the low price of labour; but in Spain, where manual labour has always been as low as in France, many grand and excellent machines are to be ſeen in the ſilk manufactories. Indeed machinery has never been required, nor its value known in Lyons; and whatever may have been the numbers formerly employed in this branch, at preſent, it is certain, that, though ſtill the principal employment of the people, they do not actually exceed 6000. It is ſaid 2700 were formerly occupied in making gauze and crape, at preſent they do not exceed 100; that 3000 were employed at the different kinds of ſilver and gold lace, at this period there cannot be above 200, and thoſe not occupied much more than two thirds of their time; and that there were 6000 embroiderers, now not more than fifty families of four perſons each, and perhaps nearly 100 poor individuals dependants. If the ſtatement be juſt, that Lyons manufactures only 10,000 dozen pairs of ſtockings in the year, and that is the utmoſt, although this trade has ſuffered leſs

* The hiſtorians of this church have not omitted to augment its grandeur and antiquity by the invention of pious falſehoods, equally as great as thoſe they aſcribe to the Spaniſh authors. De Rubis, Severt, and the fathers Bullioud and St. Aubin, have aſſerted that this church, in the year 1245, had ſeventy-four canons, of whom one was ſon of an emperor, nine of kings, fourteen of dukes, thirty of earls, and twenty of lords; all without any foundation in truth.

† The frequency of prayers in catholic churches renders them obnoxious to ſuch abuſes, where intrigue can be diſguiſed under the maſk of piety, almoſt at all hours of the day; and where married women are exempted from that ſuſpicion which would naturally attend an aſſignation in any other place. Theſe things are now indeed pretty indifferent to the Lyoneſe.

perhaps than any other, as ſtockings were found uſeful when laces and embroideries were marks of ariſtocracy: the number of perſons employed will not exceed 600, as four pairs a week would be great exertions for thoſe weak-bodied people. Their factories, however, as they are pleaſed to call them, are ſufficiently numerous; but the number of perſons in each is commonly from two to four, and will average at three, making 200 factories for 600 perſons! The ſilk ſtockings of Lyons are harder, of a more unevenly texture, and much leſs durable, than thoſe of Italy. Their watchmakers and jewellers may promiſcuouſly amount to 300. But ſo very coarſe and ill-manufactured is their jewellery-ware, when compared with that of Paris, and ſtill more ſo with that of Geneva, that, were it not for that vain and barbarous taſte of appearing brilliant for little expenſe, it would be impoſſible ever to ſell ſuch ſavage ornaments in Europe. Their next principal manufacture is that of hats, which however employs but a ſmall number of men. The hats are not very fine, nor very equally wrought, but have in general the advantage of retaining well the colour. Their dye houſes are alſo pretty numerous, and rarely contain more than two ſmall vats and a ſmall boiler. This is perhaps the only employment in Lyons in which the women are not actively engaged. There are near twenty dye-houſes, with from two to four perſons in each. Their proceſs is extremely laborious and expenſive, and wholly deſtitute of any chemical knowledge! Black is the only good or fixed colour they can make; but it is made to the prejudice of the ſtuff, which is almoſt always more or leſs burnt. Their other colours are heavy, dirty, and fugitive, in every reſpect much inferior, eſpecially in point of brilliancy, to thoſe commonly made in Spain. Their leather manufactures too are antiquated enough; nor have they yet made any progreſs in the manufacture of Morocco or Spaniſh leather. A conſiderably productive trade has been that of books, of which great numbers have been reprinted in Lyons, under the title of London.* The reſtriction of the preſs in France would be an apology for ſuch conduct, had not ſordid avarice induced them to abuſe this privilege, in printing and diſſeminating in great numbers, works of the moſt vile and vulgar obſcenity, as if printed in London. Nothing of elegance has ever came from the Lyons preſs, nor any thing that could be compared with thoſe of Madrid and Valentia. Their beſt works are editions of the Latin claſſics, but which evince nothing more than an uniform mediocrity. There are not now more than a hundred perſons employed in all the different branches of printing, binding, and bookſelling. Of the wealth of this city it is more difficult to decide; many are miſerably poor amidſt their gold, and it will afford a demonſtrative proof, that there are characters in France more avaricious, without either generoſity or eccentricity, than in England. Indeed ſo general is this paſſion at preſent, that in many caſes it has defeated itſelf. It is likewiſe moſt probable that the riches of Lyons have not only accumulated by its manufactures, but much more from its being factor, in a great meaſure, for Nimes, Montpellier, Arlais, and other adjoining towns, more favourably ſituated for manufactures, where proviſions were cheaper and more plentiful. From factors they became merchants, and ſhortly after rendered the manufacturers their dependants. Its being alſo a market and depoſitory for every thing ſaleable on the borders of the Rhone and Soane, contributed no little to augment its wealth, without adding materially to its manufactures. Many of theſe articles have now found another mart, and Lyons feels the loſs. Nor is it likely that its Lilliputian factories will ever riſe again to diſtinction in Europe.—[*To be continued, with ſimilar Sketches of other parts of France and alſo of places in Italy and Spain.*]

* Spain is literally inundated with theſe moſt abominable works, notwithſtanding the laudable efforts of the Inquiſition; and many books in French, Italian, and Spaniſh are juſtly interdicted by the Inquiſitors, ſaid to be printed in London, but really in Lyons. The detection of this impoſition is ſomewhat difficult; but the evil became ſo great that meaſures have been taken, and compariſons made, in order to diſcriminate what is really Engliſh from what is French. They have alſo attempted to deceive the public, by imitating almoſt every other kind of Engliſh manufacture, but with infinitely leſs ſucceſs.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF all the follies and abſurdities of modern taſte, none appears to me more glaring than that of *counterfeit ruins*. The value of *real ruins* depends ſolely upon two principles; the firſt and moſt prominent is that of *aſſociation*, by which every

relic

relic connected with remarkable events, or with the history and manners of past times, exerts a powerful influence upon our minds, which, by a law of our nature, is usually of the agreeable kind: the second is that of *novelty*, by which we take delight in objects become uncommon, and which are frequently grand from their mass, or beautiful from their form. With respect to the first of these, it is obvious, that when the supposed relics are detected to be fictitious, an opposite sensation of disappointment and disgust will immediately arise; and in proportion to the success of the attempt to deceive us, we shall feel vexation at the mistake into which it has led us. As to the objects themselves, considered as addressed to the eye, no advantage is gained by their being presented in a *ruined* state. Ruin, of itself, is deformity. Whatsoever beauty there is in regularity and proportion, in the perception of human skill and power applied to accomplish its purpose and bring its plans to perfection, it is impaired by dilapidation and decay. Who would think a venerable Gothic cathedral, or a palace of Grecian architecture, improved by undergoing the ravages of an earthquake, or mouldering in squalid neglect? We view with admiration the ruins of a Palmyra and Balbec, because no entire monuments of equal curiosity and magnificence subsist; but we should admire them much more if preserved in their pristine state, and should think it a duty to defend them against the hand of violation.

I have been led into this train of reflexion, Mr. Editor, by lately viewing, what indeed presents the very caricature of *ruin-building*, KING'S-GATE, in the Isle of Thanet. All your readers who have been visitors of Margate or Ramsgate, doubtless know that this seat of Lord Holland consists of a main building of pure and simple Grecian architecture, placed in a little hollow, close to the sea shore, and surrounded with a multitude of most grotesque edifices, representing half ruined convents, castles, towers, &c. scattered over a tract as bleak and naked as the fancy can conceive. A stranger coming upon the spot would wonder what could possibly have brought together such a groupe of strange and discordant structures in such a place, and he would soon be convinced that nothing but the hand of *taste* could have performed such a feat. The *counterfeit* is apparent from the minuteness and oddity of several of the buildings, which could never have served any real purpose; and from the regularity of dilapidation visible in the larger ones, which manifestly shew that they were brought to such a state by the mason's trowel, and not by the giant mace of time. That the correct and classic Gray should make this place an object of his sarcasm is not surprizing, and the following verses paint its appropriate colours.

Here reign the blust'ring North and blasting
East,
No tree is heard to whisper, bird to sing:
Yet Nature could not furnish out the feast,
Art he invokes new terrors still to bring.

Now mouldering fanes and battlements arise,
Turrets and arches nodding to their fall,
Unpeopled monast'ries delude our eyes,
And mimic desolation covers all.

Party-rancour, however, must have joined with offended taste in pointing the sting of this lampoon; for Lord Holland, though a corrupt statesman, was by no means a stern and hard-hearted man. On the contrary, he is said to have possessed a large portion of that milk of human kindness by which his illustrious son is so much distinguished. False taste, and the wantonness of wealth, are therefore alone to be charged with this collection of absurdity. I was forcibly impressed with the idea of what might have been done by a more rational employment of all the cost and labour expended upon these works. Not to speak of objects of mere utility, what a fine site this frontier of the island would have been for some grand monument commemorating the national glory, or the noble exploits of distinguished individuals? There is, indeed, one monumental column, inscribed to ALDERMAN HARLEY! with the Horatian motto,

Justum & tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium
Mente quatit solida:

a compliment he merited by his patriotic preference of the solid friendship of a minister, to the empty breath of popular applause—a worthy testimony from a paymaster to a contractor!

The puerilities of Kingsgate are strikingly contrasted by an edifice which overlooks them, the lofty and well-proportioned tower of the North-Foreland lighthouse, in which utility combines with grandeur, so as to give equal satisfaction to the eye and the understanding. Upon its summit I stood a considerable time, surveying the coasts of the two rival countries,

tries, of which, according to Shakeſpear's conceit,

——— the very ſhores look pale
With envy of each other's happineſs.

Many reflexions ruſhed into my mind on the combined view of the hoſtile neighbours, which at preſent divide the ſea and land between them, and hold in balance the fates of the moſt civilized portion of mankind. Lord Keith's fleet lying under the South Foreland greatly added to the intereſt of the ſpectacle—it was the advanced guard of England, looking with ſcorn and menace to the adverſe ſhores, and, to my conviction, affording full ſecurity to its own; for, without the annihilation of this force, I cannot for a moment conceive the poſſibility of French gun-boats, though numerous enough to cover the whole intermediate channel, daring to attempt a paſſage, when they now think it a great effort of courage to creep along from port to port under cover of their batteries. But leſt I ſhould be tempted to launch out into a ſubject on which I am conſcious of very defective knowledge, I conclude, Sir,

Your's, &c.

A RAMBLER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING had no other view, in my late remarks on Mr. Malthus's Eſſay on Population, than to vindicate the character of Dr. Price, from an attack as ungrateful as it was ill-founded, I wiſh not to waſte my time any further, in combating the principles, or in noticing the ſupporters of that publication. I have quoted Dr. Price's own words, in oppoſition to Mr. Malthus's aſſertion; and therefore it would be better, inſtead of adding abuſe to injury, that the partiſans of that writer ſhould adopt ſome more honourable means of exculpating him from the miſrepreſentations with which he is charged. To thoſe who can approve either the benevolence or the wiſdom of his ſyſtem, I have only to obſerve, that while I envy them neither their feelings nor their underſtanding, I entertain but little dread of its prevalence; eſpecially if it is to derive its ſupport from ſuch advocates as have hitherto written in its defence.

In reading the account which is given of Dr. Price, in the letter ſigned W. D. in the laſt number of the Monthly Magazine, it is impoſſible that any perſon in the leaſt acquainted either with him or his writings ſhould not ſmile at the ignorance and folly of it; particularly when he is accuſed of having ſtolen his information from Sir James Steuart. Amidſt all the abuſe which has been accumulated upon him, I never remember his having been charged before with being a thief. But the accuſation ceaſes to excite my aſtoniſhment, when I recollect that the great Sir Iſaac Newton was charged by the W. D's of his day, with having ſtolen his philoſophy from Jacob Bœhmen, a German Cobler!

M. N.

London, 15th October, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reperuſing Gibbon's Hiſtory, I met with a falſe tranſlation from the Greek, which, as it has no theological reference, has probably eſcaped the notice of his ſharp-ſighted critics. It is in the 66th chapter, where he give extracts from Chalcondyles's Account of the weſtern countries of Europe, which he viſited about the year 1400; in the time of the Greek Emperor Manuel. Speaking of England, Gibbon quotes him as ſaying, "In populouſneſs and power, in riches and luxury, London, the metropolis of the iſle, may claim a pre-eminence over all the cities of the Weſt." The original paſſage runs thus: Λονδινη .... δε τε πολις δυναμει τε προεχουσα των εν τη νησω ταυτη πασων πολεων, ολβω τε και τη αλλη ευδαιμονια ουδεμιας των προς ἑσπεραν λειπομενη: "London .... a city in power ſurpaſſing all the other cities in that iſland, and not exceeded in wealth and other advantages by any in the Weſt." The difference between theſe two ſtatements is very ſenſible; and even the latter more moderate repreſentation of the conſequence of London at that period, making it *equal* in opulence and proſperity to any other town in the weſtern regions, may be ſuſpected of exaggeration; ſince we know that, long after, the trading cities of Italy and the Low-countries, and the Hanſe-towns, were the only ſeats of great pecuniary negociations. It was not till the reign of Elizabeth, when the Spaniſh war prevented the uſual loans for the crown of England from being raiſed at Antwerp, that Sir Thomas Greſham procured a ſmall loan from the merchants of London. As Gibbon cannot in general be charged with the ſpirit of nationality, it is probable that the exaggeration in his verſion of this paſſage aroſe from mere inattention.

Your's, &c. B.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. *From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

(Concluded from p. 117. *No* 119.)

GEOGRAPHICAL ARCHEOGRAPHY.

THERE are ſeveral deſcriptions of the monuments of a ſingle country, ſuch as are contained in the work entitled "Antique Rome," in the Antiquities of Greece, in *Sicilia antiqua*, in the different Travels in Greece, Italy, Sicily, &c.; but the only general treatiſe on Geographical archeology now extant, is that of Profeſſor Oberlin, already ſtated in this introduction.

After the *Prodromus*, an idea of which has been given, this learned profeſſor applies himſelf to a geographical diviſion of the ancient world. He begins by Spain, and afterwards deſcribes Gaul, Britain, and Germany; then Italy and Greece; and, laſtly, Aſia Minor, Syria, Paleſtine, Perſia, Egypt, and Libya. The modern geographical names are invariably placed oppoſite to the ancient names. He confines himſelf to a ſimple indication of the monuments of every deſcription which are to be found in each of the countries, and cites the authors who have undertaken to explain them. This work is terminated by a very full geographical table, and by a table of the authors quoted, which may be conſidered as an archeological library.

ALPHABETICAL ARCHEOGRAPHY.

The beſt lexicon of archeography is unqueſtionably that of Sultzer, in the German language, entitled "General Theory of the Fine Arts." The articles are ſhort and preciſe, but traced by the hand of a maſter. It is, however, eaſy to perceive, by the difference of the ſtyle, and even of the ideas, that all the articles are not his own. In the ſupplementary numbers of the firſt French Encyclopedia, and likewiſe in the dictionaries of the fine arts, in the ſame language, and in the work entitled *Encyclopédie methodique*, the moſt intereſting parts of this production are to be found. The laſt and the beſt edition was printed at Leipſic in 1792. It is rendered extremely valuable by the care the editor has taken to point out at the cloſe of each article, all the works, however numerous they may be, and in whatever language they may have been written, in which any information on the ſame ſubject is to be obtained.

Several details on archeography are to be found under the head of antiquities in the Methodical Encyclopædia, in French, edited by Monges; and likewiſe in Lacombe's Dictionary of the Fine Arts. The ideas contained in the latter are, however, both ſuperficial and incorrect.

PLAN OF A SYSTEM OF ARCHEOGRAPHY.

The greater part of the treatiſes which have been pointed out have been written in the German language, and ſeveral in Latin. It is a great *deſideratum* to the fine arts, that a general work on this ſubject ſhould be undertaken in ſuch a way, as to be placed within the reach of all the poliſhed nations of Europe. The monuments of the art are diſperſed in the palaces, and in the ſeats of the nobility belonging to the different ſtates. A deſcription of them cannot be obtained without conſulting an infinite number of books; and we are in need of a notice, or repertory, of all the monuments of the art which ſtill ſubſiſt. Such an undertaking ſhould be accompliſhed in the following manner.

The author ſhould adopt, pretty nearly, the ſyſtem or mode of arrangement followed by naturaliſts. He ought, in the firſt place, to claſs all the monuments in their analytical order; and to give a very conciſe hiſtorical and literary notice of each of them, together with the opinion which may have been pronounced on it. He ſhould afterwards introduce a chronological ſynonomy, which might eaſily be carried down to him who ſhould have been the firſt to make the monument known. This ſynonymy ſhould cite all the works in which the monument may have been deſcribed or engraved, with a ſhort opinion relative to the fidelity of the repreſentation. The notice ſhould be terminated by an indication of the place in which the monument is to be found. Such a work would without doubt contain many errors, which would in the firſt inſtance be inevitable; but would afterwards be improved by criticiſms, and ſucceſſively augmented by all the diſcoveries that may be made.

Such a taſk would be too great for the powers of a ſingle man, unleſs he ſhould poſſeſs the genius and activity of the immortal Linnæus; in which caſe he would not be more terrified by the idea of framing ſuch a catalogue, than was that great naturaliſt when he undertook to execute, with

with the ſame details, the ſyſtematic deſcription of all the ſubſtances which exiſt in nature. This work may beſides be accompliſhed in parts, in the ſame manner as natural hiſtory. One gives a ſyſtem of vegetables, another of inſects, and another again, of animals; and thus, in the ſcience in queſtion, one perſon might publiſh a ſyſtem of the arrangement of ſtatues; another of engraved ſtones, &c. &c.

MUSEOGRAPHS.

After having diſcuſſed the ſubject of the elementary books on archeology, it only remains to point out the works from which ſome general information may be drawn.

Whatever ſtruck the lively imagination of the Greeks, appeared to them either to proceed from the gods, or to be fit to be dedicated to them. Accordingly, all the objects which were capable of being tranſported, were ſuſpended in their temples. The merchants and navigators, on their return from long voyages, were likewiſe accuſtomed to offer to the gods the moſt valuable and moſt ſingular productions of the countries they had viſited. Theſe offerings adorned the temples, which may therefore be conſidered as the earlieſt cabinets of natural hiſtory and of curioſities of every deſcription. The richneſs of the preſents ſent to Delphos, by Crœſus and other princes, excites ſurpriſe; and theſe ſacred places were thus filled with ſtatues, paintings, vaſes, and precious effects. There was beſides a holy place ſet aſide as a depoſitory for the ſacred jewels, ſuch as the ark of alliance, and the candleſtick with ſeven branches, among the Jews; the large cornucopia of gold placed by Auguſtus in the temple of Fortune, at Rome, &c.

The objects of art likewiſe adorned the palaces of princes, and of rich and powerful men. After the triumph of Mummius, this taſte became at Rome the predominating paſſion. In the acquiſition of ſtatues, Lucullus and ſeveral other Romans were profuſe beyond meaſure. This taſte for the productions of art was what excited Verres to ſo many theſts; and Nonius was willing to embrace death rather than ſurrender to Antony a favourite opal. Nero was ſo fond of his vaſes of porphyry, that he wept over their loſs. In the ruins of Hadrian's country ſeat, (*Villa Hadriana*) many valuable relics of antiquity are ſtill found. This prince had collected whatever he conſidered to be worthy of his curioſity.

After the revival of learning, and as ſoon as the taſte for antiquities had begun to diffuſe itſelf, ſeveral princes, as well as private individuals, undertook to form cabinets. A great number of antiques were collected by Raphael and Michael Angelo. The different branches of the family of the Medici ſent men of ſcience to the different parts of the globe; and thus the ſuperb muſeum of Florence was founded. Peireſc collected in every quarter antiques, caſts, and impreſſions. Francis I. derived from the Medici a taſte for engraved ſtones; but it was not until the reign of Charles IX. of France, that an apartment in the Louvre was deſtined for the reception of the antiques, which were however, in conſequence of the civil commotions, ſoon diſperſed. Henry IV, when left in the tranquil enjoyment of his kingdom, took advantage of the peace to re eſtabliſh this collection; and for that purpoſe made choice of Bagaris, a nobleman of Provence, highly accompliſhed in this purſuit. In the reign of Louis XIII. this collection was neglected; but Louis XIV. beſtowed on it a particular attention. Gaſton, of Orleans, added to it his own private collection; and it was placed in the Royal Library, to the end, that thoſe who had the charge of it might have all the requiſite literary aid. Since that epoch ſeveral private collections have been united by the indefatigable exertions of Profeſſor Boze, and by Barthelemy, the learned author of Anacharſis.

The engraved ſtones and medals merely conſtitute a part of this valuable collection, the reſt being heaped together in a ſtore-room, for want of a commodious place in which to diſplay them. This inconvenience will however be ſpeedily removed; and the cabinets of *St. Genevieve*, and *des Petits-Peres*, will, as well as the antiques diſperſed in the *Garde-meuble* and in the national depots, be united. They will be arranged according to a combined plan, which will embrace both the analytical and chronological methods, and each article will be deſcribed and labelled.

The men of letters who have given deſcriptions of muſeums, are ſtiled *Muſeographs*. Their treatiſes are either general or particular, according to the nature of the collections they have treated. Thoſe who are moſt diſtinguiſhed, are Gori, by whom the muſeum of Florence has been deſcribed, and a continuation of whoſe work is given in the one, entitled the Gallery of Florence, now publiſhing; Viſconti, the author of the *Muſeum Pio-Clementinum*; Molinet, who has deſcribed the cabinet of *St. Genevieve*; and Oberlin,

lin, who, in his work entitled *Muſeum Schœpflinianum*, has given a deſcription of the cabinet bequeathed to the city of Straſburg by the celebrated Schœpflin.

COLLECTORS.

This name is beſtowed on thoſe who have united in one body different monuments uſually tending to the ſame aim; ſuch as Ficorini, in the caſe of the ſcenic maſks, and Paſſery in that of the antique lamps; or on different ſubjects, as has been done by Caylus. Theſe antiquaries have deſcribed and engraved the objects which ornamented the cabinets of different individuals, and which were in many inſtances depoſited there by men who braved the dangers attendant on diſtant travels, in their ſearch after antique monuments.

Thoſe who were the firſt to engage in theſe travels had no other aim than the ardent thirſt of riches, and the ambition of conqueſts. They almoſt invariably brought back ſome of the objects which had ſtruck them moſt forcibly; but did not propoſe to themſelves, as their ſole aim, the reſearch and obſervation of the works of art.

After the revival of learning, men braved the fatigues and perils of long voyages, to add new knowledge to that which had been already acquired. The moſt ardent of theſe travellers were the naturaliſts and antiquaries. In theſe two claſſes of men of letters this paſſion is commonly carried to an extreme. They are as greedy in ſeeking inſtruction as others are in acquiring riches; they are not reſtrained by any inconvenience, diſconcerted by any diſappointment, nor ſtopped by any peril. A long catalogue of names of men might be given, who have endured a thouſand calamities, and even ſuffered death, for the ſciences. To how many torments have ſeveral of the antiquaries, who viſited Egypt and ancient Greece, to obſerve the monuments, been ſubjected! The celebrated Vaillant was made priſoner by the Algerines, and ſubjected for ſeveral months to a rigid ſlavery. At length he ſet out for France with about twenty of the moſt valuable and unpubliſhed gold medals he had contrived to preſerve; but, in the midſt of the paſſage, was menaced by a new danger, by a privateer which gained on his veſſel. Inſenſible to his own ſituation, he dreaded nothing but the loſs of his medals; and, under this embarraſſment, came to the reſolution to ſwallow them. The privateer and the merchantman were ſeparated by a tempeſt, which caſt the latter on the coaſt of France. The veſſel was loſt; but Vaillant and ſome of the crew were ſaved in the boat. He now became ſenſible of his danger, and conſulted ſeveral medical men, who could not agree as to the remedy. While they were in doubt, nature, the beſt of all phyſicians, interfered, and reſtored the medals to our antiquary. What was the courſe he took? He had ſcarcely publiſhed his new treaſures, when he ſet out to reviſit Egypt and Perſia. Many ſimilar examples might be given; but this one will ſuffice to ſhow the incredible avidity after knowledge which takes poſſeſſion of the travelling antiquaries.

The moſt celebrated travels which have been publiſhed on antiquities, are thoſe of Chardin and Pocock, in Perſia; of Niebuhr in Arabia; of Norden in Egypt; of Le Roi, Stuart, and Choiſeul-Gouffier in Greece; of Saint-Non in Italy, &c. &c. An indication of almoſt all theſe travels may be found in the Magazine of Travels by Struve, and in the Catalogue of the library of Courtanvaux.

Nothing more now remains than to ſpeak of the

ICONOGRAPHS, MONOGRAPHS, AND MISCELLANIES.

The Inconographs are thoſe who have publiſhed the figures of monuments, but without a detailed explanation; and the monographs, thoſe who have given ſmall ſeparate treatiſes on certain monuments. The deſcription of the agate of Tiberius, by Albert Rubens; that of the ſeal of Michael Angelo, by Baudelot; and the one given by me in one of the laſt numbers of the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, on an engraving repreſenting Diana Lochia, are monographs.

The miſcellanies are collections on different ſubjects of antiquity. The moſt important of them are the great academical collections, the principal of which, on the ſubject of antiquities, are the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles-lettres of Paris; thoſe of the Academy of Cortona; of the Antiquarian Society of London; of the Society of Göttingen, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the chapter in Dr. Darwin's Phytologia, which treats of the converſion of the leaf-buds of thoſe fruit-trees, which produce abundance of healthy luxuriant wood, but little bloſſom, into flower-buds, the doctor gives ſeveral directions for cauſing this deſirable change; ſuch as binding the two vigorous ſtems with wire or ſtring, breaking ſome of the branches

half through, nailing them in an horizontal position, &c. &c. But the method on which he ſeems chiefly to rely, is to cut off from the barren branches a complete, or nearly complete cylinder of bark; and he tells us, that five years prior to the time of writing that part of his work, this experiment had been made on the branch of a pear-tree in Mr. Howard's garden, at Litchfield, which branch ſince the operation had every year produced an abundant crop of pears, while the reſt of the tree bore little or nothing.

In reading this fact, I was ſtruck with its importance; as it is well known, that in every large garden there are numbers of trees, wall-trees as well as ſtandards, which annually make vigorous ſhoots of wood, without bearing any bloſſom, and which in that ſtate are conſequently merely an incumbrance on the ground. Such an experiment I thought, deſerved repeating, that the accuracy of its reſult might be placed beyond doubt; and as in my garden there are ſeveral barren but healthy fruit-trees of the above deſcription, I reſolved to treat them agreeably to Dr. Darwin's directions. Accordingly this Summer, from the branches of two pear-trees, I took off complete cylinders of bark, about an inch in breadth, and from the branches of pear and nectarine trees, I cut off ¾ of a circle of their bark, only leaving the remaining ¼ as a connecting ſlip. Of the iſſue of theſe experiments, in courſe, I ſhall not be able to judge before another year. In the mean time, however, I have accidentally ſtumbled on an unintended experiment, as I may call it, which leaves me no doubt that the reſult will be highly favourable to my expectations. This fact, which it is the purpoſe of the preſent letter to record in your magazine, is as follows:

About a month ago, being on a viſit at a friend's, I obſerved the leaves of a low branch of a pear-tree nailed to the wall of his houſe, to be of a much lighter green than the reſt of the tree; and ſo great was the difference of colour, that I diſtinguiſhed it at a conſiderable diſtance. On approaching the tree to examine it, I was ſurprized to find this branch loaded with pears, while on the other branches of the tree, which ſeemed highly vigorous, there were only one or two ſcattered here and there. At once, however, I perceived the cauſe of this difference, and was not a little pleaſed to have met by chance with ſuch a ſtriking proof of the truth of Dr. Darwin's ideas on this point: for I found that at the baſe of this branch, the bark had been ſo completely deſtroyed by cattle, that I could not on narrow examination, perceive the ſmalleſt ſlip to connect its bark with the bark of the main tree. The part thus ſtripped, was in ſome places three or four inches, and behind the branch about half an inch broad only, but in every part completely bare of bark.

My friend had paid no attention to this circumſtance, and therefore was not able to give me any information as to the productiveneſs of this branch in former years, nor as to the time when his cattle had gnawed the bark from off it; but from its appearance, I ſhould gueſs it had been done ſeveral years.

Dr. Darwin, in his relation of the experiment made in Mr. Howard's garden, ſays, that, after a few years, he obſerved the pears on the branch which had been ſtripped of a circle of its bark, to be ſmaller than thoſe on the reſt of the tree, and the leaves on this branch to be of a lighter green. Theſe circumſtances exactly agree with my obſervations on the fact above related, for the light green of the leaves, of the branch of my friend's pear-tree, was, as I have mentioned, the ſingularity which drew my attention to it, and the pears on this branch certainly ſeemed to me ſmaller, though not much ſmaller, than thoſe on the reſt of the tree.

The difference in colour of the leaves, and leſs ſize of the fruit, would ſeem to prove a want of health in the branches on which this operation has been made; but however this may be, if branches which before were barren will after this treatment for years (that they will for four or five years is aſcertained) bearloads of fruit, it would ſeem that the operation might be nevertheleſs highly profitable, even though the branches ſo treated ſhould after a certain period ceaſe to be productive or die. In this caſe, as it does not appear that the health of the reſt of the tree is at all injured by the operation, ſuch branches might be ſucceſſively cut out, and the new ſhoots, when of ſufficient growth, treated in like manner.

It is evident, that experiments are ſtill wanted to ſhew whether the partial and entire decorticating of a circle of the branches of fruit-trees is preferable, and what is the conſequence, after a period of years, to the health of theſe branches, and to the quantity, ſize, and flavour of fruit produced on them.

Such elucidations as the experiments I have inſtituted, will give to theſe points, I intend to do myſelf the pleaſure to communicate at a future time to your readers; and

and thoſe of them who may have already made ſuch experiments, would much oblige me by communicating their reſult through the medium of your magazine.

I am, Sir, &c.

Sept. 12, 1804. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* MANUSCRIPTS *relating to* ENGLISH HISTORY *in the* NATIONAL LIBRARY *of* FRANCE, *formerly* BIBLIOTHEQUE DU ROI.

ACCOUNT *of the* PROCEEDINGS *againſt* JOAN OF ARC. (*continued from page* 339, *vol.* 17.)

HISTORIANS have ſtated, with ſuch great inaccuracy, the real proceedings in this Trial, that it appears abſolutely neceſſary to examine them with the moſt ſcrupulous attention. The following is the reſult of Joan's various examinations.

"At the age of thirteen," ſaid ſhe, "I heard a voice in my father's garden at Domremy, proceeding from the right on the ſide of the church, accompanied with a great light. At firſt I was afraid, but preſently found that it was the voice of an angel, who has protected me ever ſince, who has taught me to conduct myſelf properly, and to frequent the church. It was Saint Michael. I have alſo ſeen Saint Gabriel, but never Saint Denys. I have alſo ſeen Saint Catherine and Saint Margaret, who ſpoke to me, exhorted me to go frequently to confeſſion, and directed me in almoſt all my actions. Theſe two Saints appeared to me almoſt daily, and often more than once in the ſame day. I have ſeen them as diſtinctly as I ſee my Judges. I wept when they left me, becauſe I wiſhed that my ſpirit might accompany them. I ſpoke of theſe occurrences to no one, except to the Captain de Baudricourt, and the King: not becauſe I was forbidden to do ſo; but I feared, if it were known, that my father, or the Burgundians of the neighbourhood, would create obſtacles to my departure.

"The angels were ſometimes accompanied by many other angels, for they come often among Chriſtians. I have ſeen them many times amongſt them, although the others did not ſee them. They have never written me any letters. I can eaſily diſtinguiſh whether it is the voice of an Angel or a Saint that ſpeaks to me. They are generally accompanied by a light, but not always. Their voices are ſweet and good. They ſpoke to me in French and not in Engliſh, becauſe they are on the ſide of the former. I have never failed to ſee the two Saints, even during my trial. The Angels appeared to me with heads in their natural ſhape. I ſee them and have ſeen them with my own eyes. I am convinced of it as ſtrongly as I believe that God exiſts. Both the Saints were always richly crowned.

"It is God who hath given them the form under which they ſhewed themſelves to me. I bent the knee to them, and made reverences, joining my hands together; but I never made offerings of flowers or of my hair, or burnt wax-tapers to their honor, but in the church and before the images of the Holy Saints who are in Heaven, and never before the tree of the fairies.

"Saint Michael hath appeared to me under the form of a true and honeſt man. He certified to me that it was God who ſent the two Saints to me, and that they only ſpoke to me by his orders. I am ſure that it was Saint Michael from the expreſſions he uſed, for it was the language of Angels. I cannot explain myſelf more particularly as to their appearances. They had hair, and their faces were perfect. I have often embraced the two female Saints by the middle of the body; and when they left me, I kiſſed the earth where they paſſed. I have been aſked how I could prevent being deceived, if a demon had preſented itſelf to me under the reſemblance of St. Michael. I anſwer, that after the proofs I had, I could eaſily diſtinguiſh that Saint from any other. He hath never ſaid any thing to me but what was good: he hath inſtructed me rightly, and I believe in his words and deeds as firmly as I believe that Jeſus Chriſt ſuffered for our redemption.

"It is true that there is at Domremy, as has been ſaid, a beech tree, which they call *le beau Mai ou l'arbre des fées*, and a ſpring in the neighbourhood where ſick perſons come to drink to be cured of a fever; but I do not know whether they are relieved by it. Old people in the neighbourhood ſay, that fairies formerly came to this tree. A woman in the neighbourhood ſaid that ſhe had ſeen them. For myſelf I do not know whether it be true or not, for I have never ſeen them. They alſo ſay at Domremy that a mandrake is concealed in the earth near to this tree who could diſcover hidden treaſures, but I know nothing more about it. The young girls are wont to amuſe themſelves near this tree. I have been there with others, but I have neither ſung nor danced, but have made noſegays for the holy virgin of Domremy. However, ſince the

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age of diſcretion, and ſince I have ſeen the Angels and the holy ſaints, I no more amuſed myſelf with theſe childiſh games. I have neither had viſions or revelations near this tree; but the two Saints have appeared to me near the fountain, but I do not recollect what they ſaid to me at that time. There is in the neighbourhood a wood, called the Oak-wood, which may be ſeen from my father's houſe; and when I went to find the king, they aſked me if that were true, becauſe they told me that the propheteſſes had foretold that there would come from near the Oak Wood a girl who would perform wonders; but I have no other knowledge in this reſpect.

"Saint Michael informed me long ago of the calamities which France would experience. He told me that I was a good young girl, and that I ſhould go to the king's aſſiſtance. The two Saints have alſo told me that I muſt go into France, and cauſe the ſiege of Orleans to be raiſed, and render great ſervices to the king. I aſked them how that could be, as I was but a poor girl, and could neither ride or fight. They told me to go and find out the captain *de Baudricourt*, who commanded for the king at Vaucouleurs. I had only quitted once my father and mother's houſe, excepting as I am going to inform you. My mother inſtructed me in religion. She taught me the *Pater Noſter*, which I repeat freely, and which I never refuſed to do but once, in order to prevail upon the Biſhop de Beauvais to confeſs me. She alſo taught me the ſalutation of the angels and the creed, which I repeated to my confeſſor. I was only employed in my father's houſe in domeſtic affairs, and not out of doors, and but ſeldom to take care of the flocks.

"I was obliged to go to Toul, on account of a man's having cited me before the magiſtrates, in order to oblige me to marry him; but I gained my trial, on affirming, as the truth was, that I had never promiſed him; on the contrary, from the firſt day that I had ſeen the two Saints, I made a vow of virginity both as to body and ſoul between their hands, although they did not demand it; and they aſſured me that, if I kept my vow, they would conduct me into Paradiſe, for which cauſe I do not believe in deadly ſin, becauſe if I had that misfortune they would not have come and ſhewn themſelves to me. Therefore, if I obſerve my vow, I believe as confidently in my ſalvation as if I were now in Heaven. Why do you aſk me for what reaſon I confeſs having this belief? I anſwer that I believe no perſon can purify his conſcience too much. In ſhort if I had committed a deadly ſin, it would be to my confeſſor that I would reveal it.

"About two years before I went to ſeek the king, my father dreamt that I ſhould one day join the army, which made him watch me with extreme care, and keep me in the greateſt ſubjection during my youth. My father was ſo much afraid of this, that he ſaid he would hurt me ſooner than permit it, and he deſired my brothers to do it, if he failed. I have always obeyed my father and mother in every thing. I have only diſobeyed them in this inſtance, and they have never forgiven me ſince, notwithſtanding the grief which they felt on my departure, with which they were extremely affected.

"It was one of my uncles who carried me to Vaucouleurs to ſee the Captain *de Baudricourt*, for I was ſo reſolved to obey what was commanded to me on the ſubject from God, that I would have preferred being torn in pieces by horſes ſooner than not have obeyed; and although I had had a hundred kings for my father, I ſhould nevertheleſs have gone, ſeeing that the voices of the Saints came from God, and as they aſſured me that the king would receive and employ me in his ſervice, and becauſe I was alſo as ſure that they ſpoke to me by the order of God himſelf, as I am of the truth of the Chriſtian religion, and that God has redeemed us from the torments of hell. I was yet more reſolved to act in this manner, becauſe the two Saints had aſſured me that the king would recover his kingdom entirely, either by will or force.

"On entering the houſe of the Captain *de Baudricourt*, I recognized him immediately from among thoſe who were with him, although I had never ſeen him before; for the two Saints pointed him out to me. Notwithſtanding what I told him of the revelation which had been made to me, he twice refuſed, at different times, to pay any regard to it; but at length, on the third viſit, he made me ſet out, dreſſed in the habit of a man, as the voices of the Saints had commanded me, with a ſword which he gave me, and cauſed me to be carried towards the King, attended by a knight, a ſquire, and four ſervants; ſaying, as we parted, *Farewell: go, come on it what may.*

"I add that I have never wiſhed to quit the dreſs of a man, and I have refuſed many times to do it, before, as well as ſince, my confinement; becauſe I did right in obeying my ſovereign maſter.

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If I have been confeſſed, or received the communion in this dreſs in many large towns, I was never in armour at the time. I have always had a woman to ſleep with me, and when I could not have one, I always lay down entirely cloathed and armed. On my arrival before the King, I was examined and interrogated for three weeks at Chinon and at Poitiers. They wrote down all that I ſaid. I wiſh that my judges had it now before them.

" It was revealed to me that I ſhould cauſe the ſiege of Orleans to be raiſed. I aſſured the King of it, whom I recognized at firſt, among thoſe who ſurrounded him, although I had never ſeen him before, by means of a viſion which I had at that moment, accompanied with a great light. They found at St. Catherine de Fierbois, in the place which I had deſcribed after a revelation which the Saints had made to me, a ſword concealed in the earth. It was entirely ruſty, but this diſappeared all at once, without any ſuperſtitious ceremony being employed. This I wore a long time and left it at Lagni.

" I wiſhed to prevail upon the Duke of Burgundy to make peace with the King; and I told the King that he would one day compel him to do it, if the duke would not then conſent; but it is true that I ſaid at the ſame time that no peace was to be made with the Engliſh, but that they muſt be compelled to return to their own country.*

" From this time I have done nothing, but under the guidance of the revelations which were made to me, and even now upon my trial, I only ſpeak, after it has been revealed to me, what I may be permitted to ſay. You reproach me with having commanded in battle, at the head of 6000 men, of princes, of barons, and of nobles, as if I were their captain; but if I have been a leader in the war, it was in obedience to the Saints and Angels, and for that my reliance is in God, as it is for all that I have done. For the reſt, I have never practiſed any ſorcery, or enchantment, or any thing which has the leaſt relation to either.

" If my ſtandard, or the particular banners of my troops, repreſented two angels ſupporting God, who held the world in his hands, with the words *Jeſus-Maria*, the voices of the ſaints pointed it out to me, and many perſons adviſed me to it. Nothing particular was done with reſpect to theſe colours, and the angels were painted upon them in the ſame manner as they are painted in churches. If I have often ſaid that theſe colours and banners were fortunate, it was not becauſe I pretended to attribute to them any particular virtue, but becauſe I wiſhed that they might be ſo, and to encourage the ſoldiers: but without that, the two Saints had aſſured me of ſucceſs. If I had been wounded in the neck at the ſiege of Orleans, the two Saints would have previouſly informed me of it, and I ſhould have told it to the King: but I was not quite ſure of being able to raiſe the ſiege, becauſe they had told me ſo.

" If I have always borne my own ſtandard myſelf, I have never had any other object in doing ſo but to avoid ſhedding human blood. I have never, in fact, killed one man in battle. If I have hung up my arms in the Church of Saint Denys, it was that I might thank God for not having been killed at the attack of the City of Paris, where I was wounded, and without having any other motive, much leſs that of expoſing them for public veneration. If many perſons have kiſſed my hands and my rings, they have done it in ſpite of me. I did all that was in my power to prevent them, and I only received with pleaſure poor perſons who came to me, and whom I conſoled in the beſt manner that I could. As to my rings, I never had but two, one given me by my father, and the other by my brother, and I have never attributed any charm or power to them.

" If there were any who did not approach me until they had made the ſign of the croſs with holy water, I have ſaid to them, *Approach without fear, I ſhall not fly away*. If one Friar Richard has preſſed me to adopt the revelations of a woman whom he cauſed me to ſee, I have not believed in them after having made the examination which I judged neceſſary. If they have painted portraits of me, I have only ſeen one, which repreſented me kneeling and preſenting a letter to the King. If they have made images or other repreſentations of me on paper, in lead, or any other metal; if they have been worn ſuſpended at the neck, if they have called me a ſaint, if they have taken me for the firſt ſaint in Paradiſe after the Holy Virgin, if they have taken me for an angel rather than a woman, if they named me in church in their prayers, or if they have raiſed ſtatues to my honour, as you pretend, I know nothing

* It is neceſſary to obſerve here, that all which relates to the ſign given to Charles the VIIth to give credit to Joan, when brought before him, will form the ſubject of a ſeparate diſcuſſion in the third part.

nothing at all about it. I am even ignorant whether thoſe who are on the King's ſide, believe me ſent by God for the purpoſe of doing what I have; but whether they believe it or not, it is not the leſs true, ſince I have only acted by virtue of the revelations which have been made to me.

"You aſk me if I think that he, whom I call my King, hath done right in putting the Duke of Burgundy to death. I will tell you upon that point that his death hath been a great misfortune to France; but, whatever might exiſt between thoſe two princes, God hath not the leſs ſent me to the aſſiſtance of the King of France. If my letters bear the words *Jeſus†Maria*, with a croſs between them, it is what the eccleſiaſtics adviſed me to; and I will own to you, that when I added another croſs it was to indicate, for ſome ſecret reaſon, that the contents of the letter ſhould not be obeyed.

"If it be alleged, as the truth is, that the Count d'Armagnac wrote to me deſiring to know which of the three pretenders to the papal chair he ſhould obey, I made no other anſwer to him than what is contained in the letter produced to me, and which ſays, that I would inform him on my arrival in Paris to which of the three he ſhould give credit, and that by the counſel of my rightful and ſovereign Lord, the King of all the Univerſe. I was on the point of mounting my horſe. I had only time to write that I could not anſwer him then but would do it at Paris, which made it important, becauſe his meſſenger ran the riſk, if he did not immediately return, of being thrown into the river. But I never wrote any thing to him on the ſubject of the three popes, other than that I always had been, and was now, ſubject to the Pope who was at Rome.

"If it be alleged that I brought to life an infant at Lagni, I will tell you how that happened. It gave no ſigns of life for three days after it was born, and had not been baptized: the girls at Lagni prayed for it before the image of the Holy Virgin. The voices of the two Saints ſaid to me that, if I went, life would be reſtored to it. I accordingly repaired to the church and ſaw the infant, black as my tunic and without any motion. I joined the girls of the village, and prayed with them. The infant revived—it appeared at firſt leſs black, cried three times, was baptized immediately, and, dying preſently afterwards, was buried in holy ground; but I have no other information on the ſubject, nor do I know whether they attribute its being brought to life to me.

"If I called upon the people of Paris to ſurrender the city, it was not to me that I called upon them to do ſo, as you allege, but to the King. If I gave out that God loved the French, but did not love the Engliſh, I never intended to ſpeak of the ſalvation of the latter, for I am totally ignorant on the ſubject; but I ſaid that God loved the King, the Duke of Orleans, and ſome others; that is, I meant that he would protect them, and I have ſaid no more than what I knew. I ſaid, what I know well, that the will of God is that the Engliſh ſhould be driven out of France, and that God would give victory over them to the French, becauſe if the Engliſh had ſucceſs at the firſt, God only permitted it, in order to puniſh the ſins of the French. It is certain that a day hath not yet elapſed ſince the two Saints told me that, before the expiration of ſeven years, the Engliſh would be in a ſtill worſe ſituation than they were at the ſiege of Orleans, and that they would loſe more than they have yet loſt, for they would loſe all that they have in France. I neither know the day or the hour, nor do they know any more than me, but I am afflicted that it is ſo diſtant, yet, before the next feaſt of St. Martin, the Engliſh will ſee many things. I know, from the two Saints, that before that time many of them will be proſtrate on the ground—I mean either conquered or killed."*

"I alſo apprized M. the Biſhop of Beauvais, that in undertaking my affair he put himſelf in great danger, and as you wiſh to know what that danger is, I will inform you. You ſay that you are my judges. I do not know by what right you are ſo: but take care that you judge not wrong; for, by doing ſo, you will put yourſelves in great danger, and I warn you of it to the end, that, if God will puniſh you for it, I have done my duty in cautioning you. The Saints never called me the daughter of God but before the raiſing of the ſiege of Orleans, and I never aſked of them but three things: the firſt was, to go into France; the ſecond, that God might aid the French; and the third, the ſalvation of my ſoul. They promiſed me a fourth,

* It is worth while to obſerve here, that Paris ſubmitted to Charles the VIIth in 1436, before ſix years had elapſed ſince this prediction, and that the affairs of the Engliſh continued more and more to fall into diſorder after the death of Joan.

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which you cannot know for three months yet.* I have not been influenced by any motive of intereſt. What my brothers may have received from the liberality of the king, I did not aſk from him. As to myſelf, I had nothing more than the ſtate which he provided for me, and the money neceſſary to pay the ſoldiers. If I was engaged in military buſineſs on certain holy days, as the Nativity of the Holy Virgin, it was becauſe the ſervice of the king required it. I was informed by the two Saints in the laſt Eaſter Week (1430), that I ſhould be taken priſoner before the Feaſt of Saint John, and not to frighten myſelf, but to ſubmit, and that God would aid me. This they repeated to me many times. I intreated them to ſolicit for me death rather than confinement. They ordered me to ſubmit myſelf in all things, and that it muſt be as they had ſaid. From that moment I gave no more orders, but obeyed the officers in all things, and if I had known the day on which I ſhould have been taken, I would not have joined the ſortie from Compeigne, where I was made priſoner. Further, I have never propheſyed events, nor poured ointment upon infants to foretel their good or bad fortune; and if I have held children at the baptiſmal font, I have done nothing more than to give to the boys the name of the King, and to the girls ſometimes the name of Joan, as the mothers deſired.

"It is true that, after remaining for four months a priſoner in the tower of Beaurevoir, I was in deſpair at learning that I was about to be delivered up to the Engliſh, and that they were coming to ſeize upon me. The fear which I had of them induced me, notwithſtanding I was forbid by the two Saints, and in ſpite of the heighth of the tower, to leap down from the top in order to ſave myſelf, by which I received a ſevere wound. I was induced to do it, becauſe I preferred death to falling into their hands, but I ſtill hope that I ſhall not periſh. I recommended my ſoul to God and croſſed myſelf before I took the leap. I did not think I ſhould kill myſelf in doing it, but I hoped to eſcape from falling into the hands of the Engliſh. When my ſenſes returned, after the fall, I did not as you pretend, blaſpheme God and the Saints, for I have never been in the habit of ſwearing. Saint Catherine told me that Compeigne would be relieved,† and that I ought to put on a good countenance. She added that I had committed a great ſin in thus precipitating myſelf from the tower, after ſhe had forbid me; but I confeſſed for it, and ſhe aſſured me that my ſin would be forgiven. I know not what to anſwer to your queſtion, whether I believe myſelf capable to commit mortal ſin, except that I know nothing about it, and that I refer myſelf intirely to God.

"There is not a ſingle day that I do not hear the Saints ſpeaking to me in my priſon, and I follow their advice in every thing, becauſe they come to me from God, and I have never ſaid or done any thing, up to this day, but by their direction. They revealed to me, on the ſecond day of my examination, many things concerning the King, of which I much wiſh he were informed. I deprived myſelf of drinking in wine the King's health, according to what was ſaid to me by the two Saints. I do not know whether they would, as you ſuggeſt to me, charge themſelves with informing the King of thoſe things. I am ignorant whether he has any revelations, but if he has not, it is no doubt the will of God, and I have nothing more to do with it.

"I will refuſe always to anſwer upon any thing which regards the King and Queen of France. I have not ſworn to ſpeak the truth, but with reſpect to what regards this trial, and what relates to them, forms no part of it, but I am very certain that the King will recover the whole kingdom of France.

"You aſk me if I believe myſelf in a ſtate of grace in alledging that the juſt ſin ſeven times a day? I anſwer, that if I am not, I pray God to put me in it; and, if I am, that he will keep me ſo; for I would prefer death ſooner than not be in the love of God, but I believe that if I were not, the two Saints would not come to viſit me, and I would deſire that many perſons ſhould hear them when they come to viſit me. When I have need of them, I pray to God that he will ſend them, addreſſing to him a prayer of this nature—*Moſt merciful God, in honour of thy holy paſſion, I intreat, if thou loveſt me, that thou wilt reveal to me how I ſhould anſwer theſe men of the church. I know well how I came to take the habit I wear, but am ignorant in what manner I ſhould leave it off. In this, pleaſe to inſtruct me.* The Saints then preſently appear to me. They have always told me to anſwer you boldly, and that God would aid me. They told me alſo that I ſhould ſee the

* Joan never told what this fourth was.

† This was actually the caſe.

King of England, but I prayed that that might be diſpenſed with.

" Saint Catherine has told me that I ſhould be ſuccoured. I do not know whether this will be by delivering me from priſon now, or whether it will be done in caſe I ſhould be condemned; but I preſume that it will be one or the other. The two Saints have aſſured me, many times, that I ſhall be delivered by a great victory; they have commanded me to take all that happens with ſubmiſſion, and not to diſturb myſelf at my martyrdom, for that I ſhould come at laſt into the kingdom of Paradiſe; and this they have told me abſolutely and plainly. For myſelf, I underſtand by my martyrdom, the pains and adverſities which I ſuffer by confinement. I am ignorant whether I ſhall ſuffer greater puniſhments, but I rely on God, and I believe as ſtrongly that I ſhall be ſaved, as if it were already done, provided that I retain my vow of virginity.

" Why do you aſk me if I have been promiſed that I ſhould eſcape from priſon? Would you wiſh me to ſpeak againſt myſelf. It has been told me that I ſhould be delivered, and to put on a joyful countenance: but I neither know the day or the hour.

" To conclude, I have never had any intercourſe with evil ſpirits, I am a good Chriſtian. I love God with all my heart, obey him in every thing, and hate the devil ſo ſincerely, that although the Saints have led me to hope for my deliverance, yet, were it to be effected by means of the devil, I would not leave my priſon. To this I affirm and ſwear."

Such is the reſult of the anſwers made by the accuſed to a prodigious multitude of queſtions, which fill three hundred pages of manuſcript. The interrogatories were made without order or connection, which renders the firſt part of the proceedings almoſt unintelligible. In the preceding recital, there is not a word which is not contained in the interrogatories. Nothing is omitted but matters of no conſequence, and it is a complete expoſition of all that the proceedings contain, with the exception of three points, which will be attended to in the ſequel, and which it was thought beſt to reſerve. 1ſt, The letter of Joan to the King of England, and to the Engliſh who beſieged Orleans. 2dly, What relates to the ſecret ſign of the truth of Joan's miſſion given to Charles the VIIth; and, 3dly, What relates to the ſubmiſſion due to the Church Militant, the laſt important part of the proceedings.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

INFORMATION *reſpecting the* SITUATION *of* PERSONS *who have lately* EMIGRATED *to* AMERICA.

(*Concluded from p.* 218, *No.* 120.)

THE agricultural ſyſtem of America is not ſuited to the diſpoſition of ſuch men, as would graſp the world and make haſty fortunes. A man may acquire great property, and may improve that property, but he will find it an almoſt impoſſibility to fill his coffers with *ready caſh*, or to diſpoſe of his property for it, in caſe he ſhould wiſh to leave the country. Caſh is not plenty even in the commercial towns of the United States, and very ſcarce out of them. The greateſt part of their inland traffic is done by way of exchange, and very little money paſſes between them. If any ſuperfluities from the country are ſent to the ſea-port towns, to be diſpoſed of to the ſtore-keepers there, it will be a very difficult matter to get a *caſh* purchaſer, as well as very diſadvantageous to the ſeller, who will make a treble advantage, by taking back ſuch goods as are moſtly in demand, in the neighbourhood of the place where he lives. An agriculturiſt may improve his farm and increaſe it, and alſo his ſtock, but for riches, (I mean gold and ſilver, improperly ſo called) he will ſcarcely ever ſee them.

American agriculture is, therefore, adapted only to that liberal-minded and quiet kind of men, who can be contented to live always on the ſame ſpot, and whoſe happineſs is to ſee it daily improving under their hands. The extent of the United States, and plentiful productions, bid defiance to monopoliſts in the agricultural ſyſtem, who (more deſtructive than Heſſian flies) intercept the bounties of Providence, in order to ſwell their enormous hoards extracted from human miſery.

As the American agriculturiſt receives little, ſo he has but little to pay. His labourers are clothed by him, and board with him; ſo do artificers, ſuch as ſhoe-makers, tailors, carpenters, mill-wrights, &c. whom he may have occaſion to employ. If they have families, he lets them have flour, cyder, and other neceſſaries. When the work is done, an account is drawn out, and the balance, which generally muſt be trifling, is paid in produce. By theſe means, the want of caſh is little felt in the back country, and whilſt the agriculturiſt

turiſt in the country, is enriching himſelf without it in the increaſe of his poſſeſſions, the man of trade on the frontiers is laying in freſh ſtores with it and enlarging the commerce of his country.

Such is the ſtate of the American agriculturiſt, which is the more enviable, becauſe his property is his own, and no avaricious landlord can grind him in it, or turn him out of it. He is attached to his farm, becauſe his own induſtry has converted it from a gloomy foreſt to a ſmiling paſture and fertile tillage; he ſees his family increaſe with pleaſure, becauſe his flocks increaſe with them, and will ſecure them from indigence. Such a ſtate is happineſs enough for any one, but an inſatiate monopoliſt, and he, as I have ſaid before, is debarred. Would to Heaven it was ſo every where!

We next come to the Farmer, who has no property. To a man of that deſcription, all the foregoing obſervations and reaſons for not purchaſing before he arrives on the ſpot, will apply equally: Firſt, becauſe he is ſure to pay more than twenty times the market price in the United States, and next, becauſe, if on his arrival there he repents of his bargain, he is tied to it like a bear to a ſtake. Thomas Paine writes thus in his letter to the Abbé Raynal—"I will remark, that I have not yet ſeen a deſcription given in Europe, of America, of which the fidelity can be relied on." I will ſay the ſame thing. It was ſo even after he himſelf had written; and until very lately, one who is a Frenchman, a philoſopher, and if not a better, an honeſter writer than Paine, has given a very different account from his predeceſſors, derived from actual obſervation on the ſpot, and which is the moſt candid and true one yet publiſhed. I allude to Monſieur Volney's View of America. He thus exhibits the folly of purchaſing American lands in Europe, by a picture of Gallipolis or the French colony on the Ohio.—"A certain company called the Scioto, cannot yet be forgotten at Paris, that in 1790, opened with great parade, a ſale of lands in the fineſt diſtrict of the United ſtates, at five ſhillings an acre. Its propoſals, diſtributed with profuſion, promiſed every thing that people are accuſtomed to promiſe in ſuch caſes: a climate healthy and delightful; ſcarcely ſuch a thing as froſt in winter; a river called, by way of eminence, the Beautiful River, abounding in excellent fiſh of enormous ſize; magnificent foreſts of a tree from which ſugar flows, (the ſugar maple) and a ſhrub that yields candles (*myrica cerifera*); veniſon in abundance; without wolves, foxes, lions or tygers; a ſingle boar and ſow in the courſe of three years will produce 300 pigs, without the leaſt care being taken of them; in a country like this, there are no taxes to pay, no military enrollments; no quarters to find for ſoldiers*, &c.—It is true," continues Monſieur Volney, "the offerers of ſo many benefits, did not ſay, that theſe fine foreſts were a preliminary obſtacle to every ſort of cultivation; that the trees muſt be cut down one by one, and burned, and the land cleared with conſiderable labour and coſt; that for a twelvemonth at leaſt, every kind of proviſion muſt be procured from a diſtance; that hunting and fiſhing, which are amuſements after a good breakfaſt, are very ſevere toils in a ſavage and deſert country. And above all they did not ſay, that theſe excellent lands, were in the neighbourhood of a ſpecies of ferocious animals, worſe than wolves or tygers, the men called ſavages. In ſhort, according to the ſtate of the market in America theſe lands were not really worth more than three-pence or three pence half-penny an acre, and no purchaſer in the country would have offered more." And yet after all, "the Scioto Company became bankrupt, not making good its payments to the Ohio Company, the original proprietor and vender, which did not conſider itſelf as bound by the acts of its debtor, and refuſed to the French the land for which they had already paid. Hence a heavy law-ſuit followed, which was ſo much the more vexatious to the ſettlers as their money was already exhauſted." If theſe facts will not open the eyes of emigrants, and ſhew them the folly of purchaſing American lands in Europe, I can only ſay—"*Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.*"

Monſier Volney tells us that in 1795, this ſettlement was ſcarcely known in Philadelphia, and that, to reach it, he traverſed more than 200 miles of a mountainous and nearly deſert country,† and then, having proceeded in a boat ſixty

* "If the authors of ſuch romances," ſays Monſieur Volney, "could hear the panegyrics beſtowed on themſelves on the ſpot, they would ſurely be diſguſted with thoſe trite rhetorical talents, that in the preſent inſtance, have deſtroyed the comfort of 500 families."

† Theſe, to my knowledge, are part of the lands now expoſing for ſale in Europe; and were they good for any thing, what I have ſaid of their inacceſſibility to the emigrant, carrying back his family, ſtock, implements, &c. is ſufficiently accounted for and proved.

miles down the river Great Kanhaway, ſtill more deſert, he arrived within four miles of Gallipolis.

For a deſcription of the wretched ſtate of this unhealthy ſettlement, I refer to the work itſelf, having, I think, quoted enough to prove my poſitions; and I ſhall now return to my own obſervations. Although a farmer may not command money enough to purchaſe an eſtate, he may ſurely raiſe enough to pay for his paſſage (only twelve guineas in the ſteerage, and found proviſions*); he will then be at liberty to make his choice of lands, and will have them with a good title, and at the American market price. If he ſhould be actually unable to pay his paſſage, he muſt, of courſe, apply to ſome of thoſe agents, who are every where throughout theſe iſlands, beating up for emigrants, and he muſt make the beſt terms he can with them. I ſhall only repeat what I have ſaid before, that however moderate theſe may appear to be, they are really exorbitant, and if a proprietor of American land were to give away nine-tenths of them to actual ſetlers, the remaining one tenth would be a very profitable ſpeculation.† Theſe obſervations may, therefore prove uſeful to him, as he will know his own conſequence, and drive his bargain accordingly.

We come now to mechanics; without touching upon any ſpeculative theories of Franklin, Abbé Mably, Briſſot, Price, and numerous other writers, that manufacturers cannot thrive in the United States, at leaſt for a long time to come, I ſhall ſtate my obſervation to be, that they do not thrive. Scarcely any trades do well there but what are termed uſeful, that is, ſuch as manufacture articles which, from acquired habits, are looked upon as eſſentially neceſſary; for inſtance, a carpenter and a blackſmith, and thoſe only in a rough way; as for mechanics in the ornamental or fine work, they will never find their purpoſe anſwered, becauſe the Americans are fond of Engliſh goods, which are continually pouring in of new patterns, ſuperior workmanſhip, and in ſpite of the import-duties, of a lower price than American-made articles, owing to the exceſſively high price of labour. An Engliſh mechanic, when he firſt goes to the United States, will readily get employ and good wages; but all of them complain that the Americans place natives about them to pick the teeth out of their heads (*i. e.* to learn their mode of doing things), and when their end is gained, or if they cannot gain their end, through the mechanic's demanding, as almoſt all of them do, a ſeparate workſhop, they offer them ſuch wages as they will not accept, or have no further employ for them. For this reaſon, if they have a little money, they almoſt in every inſtance, leave off their buſineſs and take a tavern or a ſtore (a ſhop), as a more certain way of getting a living. I have known but one inſtance of an Engliſh mechanic realizing a property ſolely by his calling, from one end of the United States to the other, North and South; but I have known more than a hundred who have been obliged to turn their hand to ſomething elſe, or, as moſt of them do, to every thing they can. If a mechanic goes over to the United States a complete workman, it is natural and obvious that he every day become worſe. His employers have no capital, they cannot conſequently keep any ſtock beforehand, or what is not beſpoke; ſo that if the journeyman makes large wages for the time he works, the time he is out of work, more than ſwallows it up. He invents nothing, becauſe the faſhions come from England, he muſt, therefore, become only an imitator, but moſt commonly only a jobber or mender of Engliſh goods. Thus he loſes his practice and he is ſenſible of it. If he ſets up for himſelf, he muſt work by himſelf; and one mechanic's hand, although, with conſtant employ, they may do ſomewhat more than maintain him, will not make a fortune. The American youth, who are men ſo ſoon as they are boys, are ſeldom, I believe I may ſay never, brought up to ſerve a regular apprenticeſhip: they are not induſtrious, perhaps owing to the climate; they are very bad workmen in every reſpect, except three, ſhip building, the coarſer kind of iron work and maſonry; and laſt of all, they will expect from one and a half to three dollars a day, for the little and bad work they do, and even then are not to be depended on to finiſh it in time. Another and the ſtrongeſt reaſon, perhaps, againſt mechanics thriving in the United States, is the total want of emulation. In England, the apprentice ſtrives to become a good workman, by the time his apprenticeſhip expires,

* This is very well for a ſingle man, and I have even known above twenty decent women, ſteerage paſſengers, in one ſhip.

† If you think it will be worth your readers attention, I deſign to make this the ſubject of another paper, in which, by laying open the whole progreſs and arcana of American land-jobbing, I will prove it to a demonſtration.

expires; the workman is anxious to become the foreman of the works; and the foreman is induſtrious in hopes to get into partnerſhip, or to be able to ſet up for himſelf. This emulation may be carried up to the higheſt ranks in the ſtate; the man of little buſineſs wiſhes to increaſe it, he ſtrives to realize a fortune, that done, he looks to reſpectability, and perhaps a ſeat in Parliament. There is none of this emulation in the United States, and it can be attributed to no other ſource, that I have been able to diſcover, than the nature of a republican government, which affects equality and damps emulation. If an employer (which is the appellation given to maſters) is obliged to pay large wages, diſproportionate to his gains, he can never be very rich himſelf; and the employed are generally better off than he is; and as by the laws of equality man is man, the ſervant is as reputable as the maſter, and having leſs trouble and care, is very little ſolicitous to get higher. I ſhall cloſe this head by obſerving that if an Engliſh mechanic happens to continue to work at his buſineſs until he dies, he never has a ſucceſſor to him in it, even although he has children; it dies with him.

Now for the Labourer! The iniquity of the African ſlave-trade is ſo glaring, that being driven out of the ſtrong hold of fact, it has fled to ſophiſtry for ſhelter. The defenders of the practice affect to believe the Africans of a different ſpecies, a ſort of cattle; it will be well for them if this ſophiſtry will avail them before the Supreme tribunal. I come now to deſcribe another ſort of ſlave trade, which has not even that ſhallow plea to defend it; I mean the importation of poor emigrants into the United States. A Philadelphia ſpeculator of great wealth and credit firſt hit upon this expedient, and as it anſwered pretty well, he ſoon had competitors. This traffic, as lately, and at this day purſued, is as follows: agents are maintained all over this United Kingdom (beſides Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, &c.), particularly in the North of Scotland and Ireland, whoſe buſineſs it is to go to public houſes, and enter into converſation with thoſe who ſhall give ſymptoms of diſcontent, either on the ſcore of politics, religion, or their own private circumſtances. Theſe agents deal out profuſely the deſcription of which Monſieur Volney has given a ſpecimen, but more highly varniſhed, as their hearers are more ignorant or credulous. Moreover, if they happen to be bigots, the agents tell them that all religions are the ſame (pretty nearly the truth!) in the United States, and that a Roman Catholic is as eligible to be preſident as one of any other or no religion at all, if he can but get elected!! "But how," ſay the hearers, are we to get thither without money?"—"Nothing eaſier," replies the agent; an American veſſel will be in ſuch a port at ſuch a time, and if you cannot pay for your paſſage, you have only to indent yourſelf to him for three or five years. When you arrive in the United States, you will be at liberty to chooſe a maſter for yourſelf; you will be treated as one of the family, for there is no difference between maſter and ſervant there; and when your indentures are out, you may get a bit of a freehold for yourſelf, &c. The veſſel arrives—the agent has his victims ready, or ſoon gets them, as one, after he is perſuaded himſelf, takes pains to perſuade another; and 300 or 400 of them are crammed into a veſſel of about 250 or 300 tons, which is purpoſely ſtored with old ſhip's proviſions (that is, ſuch as the American ſailors will not touch), and they depart. After the (I need not add dreadful) paſſage, they are ſent on ſhore to run about the town and aſk, from door to door, who will buy their indentures? Some will take only the man, and have nothing to do with the wife and children; ſome the wife and not the huſband and children; ſo that it very often happens that they are ſeparated. Thoſe deluded wretches, thus diſgracefully running about the ſtreets of Philadelphia. I have heard the Philadelphians term "White Slaves!" and the term is quite appropriate. Thoſe, who cannot get maſters in town, are ſent into the country. Now, ſuppoſing all of them to have got maſters, they are as much in the power of their maſters as an African ſlave is, except life and death. They are beaten and ſent to gaol *ad libitum*. Innumerable have been the inſtances where the maſters, when the indentures have been nearly run out, have treated their ſervants with intentional cruelty to make them run away, and, unable to bear it, they have done ſo. They are ſure to be apprehended, and the *mildneſs* of the American government dooms them to ſerve the *whole* time over again, although but *one week* ſhould have been wanting to its completion when they abſconded. The cruelty of the maſters is not allowed for an excuſe. Some maſters contrive to advance, or pretend they have advanced, little trifles to the ſervants, who are purpoſely kept ſhort, and cannot earn a penny

penny on their own account during their ſervitude; and, when that is expired, they are as much in debt as when they firſt ſold themſelves, and are compelled by threats, or a gaol, to renew their indentures.* Some have, in this manner, as I have been told, ſerved all their lives; and I once was told by a man that he himſelf had actually ſerved twenty years for five guineas, his paſſage money. The profits which are derived from the "White Slave Trade," will be obvious to every perſon, when he knows that a dollar a day is the loweſt wages for a labourer who only breaks ſtones on the highway to mend it. So that one of theſe poor deluded wretches, allowing him to have indented himſelf for five years, to work ſix days in a week, at the very loweſt rate of labour, will have paid for his paſſage, the enormous ſum of 350l. ſterling (wanting a fraction) for his paſſage, deducting only for food and clothing†. The common wages of a woman, and of a lad of 10 or 12 years of age, are the ſame, one dollar a week and the maſter to find them in victuals; ſo that either of theſe will have paid 58l. ſterling and a fraction, deducting only for clothes.‡ From theſe facts and this calculation, which are indiſputable, it is clear that if a labourer, inſtead of ſigning his death warrant, (I mean his indentures) gives his note to the Captain for the five guineas, he may pay it and live well (for that claſs of people may live very well in the United States, if they are at liberty to work for whom they pleaſe,) in the courſe of three months. Whilſt I was in Philadelphia, one of theſe agents was ſent over by a houſe there, to the North of Ireland, and he returned with a full ſlaved ſhip. The poor fellows, after they had been on ſhore ſome few days and found things to be very different from what they had been repreſented to them by the agent, grew furious; paraded the ſtreets and entered moſt of the taverns to find him, ſwearing, if they could catch him, they would murder him, to teach him how to cheat folks another time! He had, however, left the town and hid himſelf at his employer's ſeat in the country.

As I look upon this information as doing juſtice to injured humanity, it will be right, at the ſame time, not to do injuſtice to the Americans in general, who all, except thoſe who drive this iniquitous '*white ſlave trade*,' deſpiſe it equally as thoſe amongſt us, who are not Guinea-merchants, deteſt the inhuman traffic in black ſlaves. I am, Sir, your's &c.

London, October 2, 1804. BEACON.

* There are of courſe exceptions, and I am ready to believe there have been more inſtances of maſters, who have not acted in this inhuman manner, than of thoſe who have; but inſtances of the latter have been innumerable.

† Say 20l. a year, or 100l. for the whole, which is a large allowance, as any farmer in England will acknowledge.

‡ Say 3l. a year.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA.

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM *and lately opened.*

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

"THE picture found near the altar in Weſtminſter Abbey, about three years ago, was of King Sebert; I ſaw it, and it was well preſerved, with ſome others worſe, but they (the Dean and Chapter) have fooliſhly buried it again behind their new altar-piece, and ſo they have a very fair tomb of Anne of Cleve, cloſe to the altar, which they did not know, till I told them whoſe it was; though her arms are upon it, and though there is an exact plate of it in Sandford. They might at leaſt have cut out the portraits, and removed them with the tombs to conſpicuous ſituations; but though this age is grown ſo antiquarian, it has not gained a grain more of ſenſe in that walk. Witneſs as you inſtance in Mr. Groſe's Legends; and in the Dean and Chapter reburying the crown, robes, and ornaments of Edward I. There would, ſurely, have been as much piety in preſerving them in their treaſury, as in conſigning them again to decay. I did not know, that the ſalvation of robes and crowns depended on receiving chriſtian burial. At the ſame time, the Chapter tranſgreſs the Prince's will, like all their anteceſſors; for he ordered his tomb to be opened every year or two years, and receive a new ſerecloth or pall, but they boaſt now of having incloſed him ſo ſubſtantially, that his aſhes cannot be violated again.

It was the preſent Biſhop-Dean who ſhewed me the pictures and Anna's tomb, and conſulted me on the new altar-piece. I adviſed him to have a light octangular canopy, like the croſs at Chicheſter, placed over the table or altar itſelf, which would have given dignity to it; eſpecially if elevated

vated by a flight of ſteps; and from the ſide arches of the octagon, I would have had a ſemi-circle of open arches, that ſhould have advanced quite to the ſeats of the prebends, which would have diſcovered the pictures; and through the octagon itſelf, you would have perceived the ſhrine of Edward the Confeſſor, which is much higher than the level of the choir. But men who aſk advice ſeldom follow it, if you do not happen to light on the ſame idea with themſelves."

Letter from Mr. Horace Walpole to the Rev. Mr. Cole, Jan. 5, 1780.

FLEURS DE LIS.

We are obliged to Dante for inſtructing us in the true origin of the word *Fleur de lis*, uſed in the arms of France. They are the flowers which grow on the banks of the river Lis, which ſeparated Artois and France from Flanders, after the Marriage of Philip Auguſtus with Iſabella, of Hainaut. Dante's words are in the xxixth Canto del Purgatorio.

" Coronati venian di Fior da Liſo."

Speaking of the twenty-four Elders in the Apocalypſe, he ſays, *that they walked, being crowned with Fleurs des Lis.* The Poet alſo repeats the ſame word, when he relates the inſult done to Pope Boniface VIII. in Anagni, in the xxth Canto of the ſame Comedia, in theſe words:

" Veggio in Alagna intrar le Fior da Liſo,
Et nel Vicario ſuo Chriſto eſſer catto."

PHYSIC.

C'eſt ainſi qu'on definit la medicine: l'art, ou la ſcience d'entretenir un malade des raiſons frivoles de ſon mal, et de l'amuſer par des remedes, bons ou mauvais, en attendant que la nature le tue, ou le gueriſſe. Menagiana, vol. 3, p. 295.

But Moliere's definition of a phyſician, was, that he is a man paid for telling idle nonſenſe in a ſick perſon's chamber, till either nature had cured him, or medicines had killed him. Vie de Moliere avant ſes oeuvres, p. 38.

AN EPIGRAM,

Made by Dr. Byrom of Mancheſter, who had ſome diſpute about pariſh-rates with the officers of his pariſh, men remarkably lean:

There were two men, nam'd *Bone* and *Skin*,
Contriv'd to take the pariſh in,
Between them both to ſhare it;
But be it known, to Skin and Bone,
That *fleſh* and *blood* won't bear it.

THE JESUITS.

The following epigrams were written on a piece of paper, by M. Leonard, Counſellor of the Chatelet at Paris, when he was at Cambridge ſoon after 1740. The firſt is on the town of Dole's giving the convent of *l'Arc* to the Jeſuits, who had alſo the convent of *La Fleche*, or the Arrow, given them by the king. The ſecond is on the ſame Fathers taking away the figure of our Saviour over their door, and placing the arms of Lewis XIV. in the place. Or, as I have it in another place, the inſcription over their convent was *Domus Jeſu*, which they removed to make way for *Domus Ludovici Magni*.

In Jeſuitas.

Arcum Dola dedit Patribus, dedit alma *Sagittam*
Gallia; quis *Funem*, quem meruêre, dabit?

Suſtulit hinc *Jeſum* poſuitque *inſignia Regis*
Impia Gens: *alium non habet illa Deum.*

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

As to the two queens that were buried here—Mary Queen of Scots was eighteen years after her interment removed to Weſtminſter Abbey, and a fine tomb erected over her grave, by her ſon King James I. But Queen Katherine reſteth here, under a plain altar ſtone, placed over her by Mr. Taylor, one of the prebendaries; but the Church itſelf is her greateſt monument, which it is ſaid King Henry VIII, left ſtanding on her account. Pity it is the like reaſon had not prevailed with him to ſpare St. Edmundſbury, for the ſake of his own ſiſter, Mary, the French Queen, buried there in his lifetime.

CHESTERFORD MAGNA IN ESSEX.

Mr. Aſhby, Fellow of St. John's Cambridge, calling upon me this morning, Monday, Dec. 18, 1769, gave me the following account of ſome antiquities lately diſcovered at Cheſterford, by digging away the old Roman fortifications in order to mend the high-way with the materials. He told me he received his information from Mr. Shepherd, an intelligent farmer, of the ſame town.

A fine red diſh of very bright red earth, and exceedingly ſmooth, and within a circle was wrote ARILIS. F. and was very fine ware. This was found with many other broken pieces, with ſheeps bones, at the bottom of a well, ten feet deep. A ſkeleton lay acroſs the top of the well. About ſeven years ago was found in the hollow road from Cheſterford to Stretchall, a piece of gold, weighing eight pounds,

pounds, in the ſhape of an horſe's bit, and was ſuppoſed to be worth five or ſix hundred pounds to the miller, who was ſo lucky to find it, and who diſappeared with it. A large bit of melted bronze lay over the gold, as big and thick as my hand.

A bronze ſpoon, the bowl flattiſh, with a piece ſtanding up at the further end of the bowl, to prevent its going beyond the teeth: the handle ſmall, and about five inches long.

Six or ſeven ſmall dark urns: one ſtood upon a whole ſkeleton. One of them was large, with burnt bones, which they ignorantly flung away, and unfurniſhed of its proper furniture Another of them was white, two inches high.

A bronze head, an inch high, and helmeted, with an hole through the upper part of the creſt to hang it by; it was hollow, and thick as half-a crown.

A bronze fibula.

A bronze pin, ſix inches long, with a ſmall head, and two circles below it.

Silver denarii ſixteen, or twenty-two, including baſe ſilver. Veſpaſian, Trajan, Adrian, Verus, Lucilla, Gratianus, Valens.

Twelve large bronze, Domitian. Reverſe. *Jovi victori.* Jupiter ſitting.

Six middle ſized.

IMP. CAE. C. VI B*ius.* TREBONIANVS. *Baſe ſilver.* O, made like G, ſeems to be curious, for all in Wiſe are, IMP. CAE. C. VI. B. TREB. GALLVS. AVG.

DUKE OF ROSS.

The divine Arioſto having deſcribed the perſons of two beautiful young ladies, concludes his ſixty-ninth ſtanza of the VIth Canto of his *Orlando Furioſo* with this charming thought.

——————e tal ſaria
Beltà, s'aveſſe corpo, e Leggiadra.

And thus incomparably deſcribes the perſon of the Scotch Duke of Roſs, whom he ſays nature having made moſt complete, broke the mold in which ſhe had formed him.

Non è un ſi bello in tanto altre perſone;
Natura il fece, e poi ruppe la ſtampa;
Non è in cui tal virtue, tal grazia luca,
O tal Poſſanza: ed è di Roſcia Duca.

DEBDEN ESSEX.

"When I was here at Dr. Cock's induction, they were taking the bones and coffins out of the old vault belonging to the family of Stonehouſe, and putting them into an hole in the church-yard, in order to fit it up for Mr. Chiſwell's family. This made me often reflect on the folly of vaults and leaden coffins. Once in an hundred or an hundred and fifty years, and families ſeldom laſt longer, a new proprietor takes poſſeſſion for himſelf; and the old inhabitants, even of a grave or reſting place, are turned out to make room for new comers; who in their turn are ſerved in the ſame way. If the bodies are put in leaden coffins, theſe are ſent to the plumbers, with part of their inhabitants, and melted down for other purpoſes. So that a man has a better chance to keep poſſeſſion of his grave undiſturbed, if ſix feet of mother earth are allotted him in ſome obſcure corner of the church-yard, than in the moſt ſumptuous vault that can be prepared."

To the honourable and ingenious AUTHOR *of the* CASTLE *of* OTRANTO.

Thou ſweet enchanter! at whoſe nod
The airy train of phantoms riſe;
Who doſt but wave thy potent rod,
And *marble* bleeds, and *canvas* ſighs.
By thee decoy'd, with curious fear,
We tread thy caſtle's dreary round:
Though horrid all we ſee and hear,
Thy horrors charm, while they confound.
Full well haſt thou purſued the road,
The magic road thy maſter laid;
And haſt, with grateful ſkill, beſtow'd
An offering worthy of his ſhade.
Again his manners he may trace,
Again his characters, may ſee,
In ſoft Matild, Miranda's grace,
And his own Proſpero in thee.

PHILOTRANTUS.

VERSES ON A SILK WORM,

Addreſſed to Mr. THOMPSON, on his unfiniſhed plan of a poem, called the *Caſtle of Indolence*, in imitation of Spenſer, by Thomas Morrell, D.D. formerly Fellow of King's College Cambridge.

As when the ſilk-worm, erſt the tender care
Of Syrian maidens, 'gins for to unfold,
From his ſleek ſides, which now much ſleeker are,
The gloſſy treaſure, and ſoft threads of gold:
With various turns, and many a winding fold,
He ſpins his web, and as he ſpins decays;
Till within circles infinite enroll'd,
He reſts ſupine, impriſon'd in the maze,
The which himſelf did make, the gath'ring of his days.

So thou, they ſay, from thy prolific brain,
A Caſtle hight of Indolence, didſt raiſe;
Where liſtleſs ſprites withouten care or pain,
In idle pleaſaunce, ſpend their jocund days,

Nor

Nor heed rewardful toil, nor ſeeken praiſe;
Thither thou didſt repair in luckleſs hour,
And, lulled by thine own enchanting lays,
Didſt lie adown, entranced in the bow'r,
The which thyſelf didſt make, the gath'ring of thy pow'r.

But Venus, ſuff'ring not her fav'rite worm,
For aye to ſleepen in his ſilky tomb;
Inſpires him to throw off his priſtine form,
And the gay features of a fly aſſume.
When lo! eftſoons from the ſurrounding gloom
He vigorous breaks forth iſſuing from the wound
His horny beak had made, and finding room,
On new plum'd wings he flutters all around,
And buzzing ſpeaks his joy in moſt expreſſive ſound.

So may the God of Science and of Wit,
With pitying eye ken thee, his darling ſon,
Shake from thy fatty ſides the ſlumb'rous fit,
(In which alas! thou art ſo woe-begone)
And with his pointed arrow goad thee on,
Till thou refeeleſt life in all thy veins;
And on the wings of *Reſolution*,
Like thine own hero* dight, flieſt o'er the plains,
Chaunting his peerleſs praiſe in never-dying ſtrains.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *from* CAPTAIN BAUDIN, *to* CITIZEN JUSSIEU, *dated* NEW HOLLAND, PORT JACKSON, *the* 20*th* BRUMAIRE, YEAR XI.

THE return of the ſhip *Naturaliſte* to France, under the command of Captain Hamelin, will enable you to judge how far we have employed our time well in the department relating to natural hiſtory. To him I have aſſigned the care of remitting to their deſtination all the objects that we have collected to this moment, as being perſuaded that he will acquit himſelf of it with all the zeal and vigilance which he has ſo often given proofs of—on this conſideration I recommend him to your notice.

By my letter to the Miniſter of the Marine, which contains ſeveral extracts of my journal, you will perceive that, during the laſt two years, I have performed all that depended upon myſelf with reſpect to the augmenting of our collections, in all kinds. The premature death of Citizens Riedlé and Maugé, which I cannot ſufficiently regret, has laid me under the neceſſity of occupying by myſelf the department of which they both acquitted themſelves with a zeal which I cannot flatter myſelf with the hopes of attaining.

I ſhall not take up your time with a detail of all that has taken place ſince our departure. Let me inform you, in brief, that I have never made ſo fatiguing a voyage: more than once my health has been impaired by it; but if at length I ſhall be enabled to terminate my marine tour conformably to the intentions of government, and to the expectations of the French nation, I ſhall have little elſe to wiſh for, and my labours will be ſoon forgotten. I am the more encouraged to hope for ſucceſs, as the Land of Leuwin, thoſe of Concord and de Witt, the channel of Entrecaſteaux, the Iſle of Maria, and its environs, the eaſtern coaſt of the large Iſle of Diemen, the ſtreights of Baſs and of Banks, and all the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Holland, from the promontory of Wilſon, to the Iſles of St Peter and St. Francis, have been reconnoitred ſufficiently to inſure the ſafety of navigation. Nevertheleſs, there yet remains much to be done for the topography of the country, which, doubtleſs, will remain long unknown, in conſequence of the natural difficulties oppoſed by the extent of coaſts that we have explored.

When I parted with the *Naturaliſte*, I reſolved to make the purchaſe of a ſmall veſſel, of about 30 tons burden, which I have named *The Caſuarind*, becauſe it is, in a great meaſure, conſtructed of the wood that bears that name. This veſſel is to accompany me in future, and will be of no ſmall advantage. Had I obtained it ſooner, ſome places where I have not been able to penetrate, would not have remained without inveſtigation. Its little draught of water will enable me to land any where, at my option. Another conſideration no leſs important and which fixed me in my determination to ſend back the *Naturaliſte*, was the embarraſſment ariſing from the tranſport or carriage of our collections, which the accidents of the ſea and the length of the voyage would have rendered unprofitable for the government and the ſciences, had I cauſed them to undergo the freſh hazards to which we were going

* The knight of Induſtry, the hero of the poem.

going to be expoſed. As their number is pretty conſiderable and their value is not ſmall, I am perſuaded that government will approve this conduct on my part.

Amongſt the great number of birds which I ſend you, many are but in an indifferent condition—theſe I have received from the inhabitants of Port Jackſon; no great ſkill has been diſplayed in the preparing of them; but thoſe which we have prepared ourſelves, will make you amends. The quadrupeds, the inſects, the live plants and herbs, the ſeeds, the ſhells, the madrepores, &c. are in the beſt condition; and I doubt not, but theſe articles will arrive in the ſame ſtate, through the care of Captain Hamelin. If the live plants ſhould arrive at their deſtination, you will be furniſhed with whatever the country of New South Wales produces, of the moſt beautiful and the moſt curious, and you will regret the not having herboriſed on the ſoil which has given them birth. The whole country, at the time I am writing to you, is covered with the moſt beautiful flowers. In reſpect of variety I know of nothing which can be compared with it, except the territory of the Cape of Good Hope.

Although moſt of our live plants have been taken between the thirty-third and the forty-ſecond degrees of ſouth latitude, I find it neceſſary to obſerve that I am not without my apprehenſions that they will not become congenial to the ſoil of France, ſo ſpeedily as might be wiſhed. The temperature of the land of Diemen is not ſo cold as the latitude wherein it is ſituated would ſeem to indicate; and that of New Holland is ſtill leſs ſo. At the beginning of winter, when we were to the ſouth of Van Diemen's Land, the thermometer was only once at five degrees: it was then a ſtrong ſouth-weſt wind, with hail. In the middle of winter at Port Jackſon, we had it during one night very near zero: through the day it was generally from ſix to eight degrees, and in the night between four and five, it ſeldom came ſo low as three. The winter in France is much more rigorous, and cannot bear compariſon with that which we have juſt paſſed through. Here the orange and the citron are in full growth; they thrive remarkably well, and produce fruit as excellent as the groves in Portugal.

The ſeeds which I am ſending you were partly given to me by the inhabitants of the country; the others we collected ourſelves in the interior of the country. I have penetrated beyond the moſt remote places known to the Engliſh; but an almoſt impenetrable chain of mountains of the firſt order, known by the name of *Blue Mountains*, the direction of which, towards the ſouth, appears to extend as far as to the promontory of Wilſon, and to the north terminates at Port Stephens, prevented me from advancing farther than ſeventy or eighty miles, reckoning from Port Jackſon. If we may credit what certain of the natives and ſome Engliſh adventurers aſſert, there is in the heart of theſe mountains a large river of ſalt-water which croſſes them, and at their northern extremity an eſtabliſhment of white men. (It is thus that the natives or aboriginal inhabitants call the Europeans.) After my return, I often diſcuſſed this topic with Mr. King, the preſent governor, whoſe conduct towards us I cannot too highly commend; but he aſſured me that he placed no ſort of reliance on what was reported on this ſubject; and that it was a tale invented by ſome deſerters, who would never have returned, if on the other ſide of the mountains they had met with a colony of Europeans.

In ſetting out from Port Jackſon, I intend to purſue my route through the Streights of Baſs, in order to reconnoitre an iſland of conſiderable extent, lately diſcovered by ſome Engliſh fiſhermen, and which they have named King's Iſland. After having terminated this geographical expedition, I ſhall proceed to the Iſle of Kanguroos, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Holland; the ſouth part of which neither M. Flinders nor I have yet been able to examine. From thence I ſhall repair to the Iſlands of St. Peter and St. Francis, to viſit them a ſecond time, and to aſcertain the direction of the continent, in that part with which I am not yet acquainted. Then departing from the point where General D'Entrecaſteaux ſtopped, a point that we have already reconnoitred, I ſhall proceed directly to Lewin's Land, in order to complete the circuit of the great bay, which bears the name of *Le Géographe*. As it appears to me of great importance, for the perfection of geography, to determine the poſition of the Iſles *Du Romarin*, diſcovered by Dampier, and which I have already ſought for in vain, in the latitude and longitude aſſigned to them in our marine charts, I ſhall make a freſh attempt to find them out, in order, at length, to recover the Land of de Witt, the charts of which have not the perfection requiſite for the ſafety of navigation. The reaſons which

which prevented me from accompliſhing this taſk, the firſt time that I ſailed along that coaſt, you may inform yourſelf of, by means of the letter which I have addreſſed to the Miniſter of Marine, a little before my departure from Timor. The north coaſt of New Holland, and the Gulph of Carpentaria will terminate our labours; but I am afraid leſt ſo much work will require more time than the proviſions we have procured here will allow.

I have ſeen not without admiration the immenſe works that the Engliſh have completed here, within the ſpace of twelve years, that a ſettlement has been made at Port Jackſon. Although they began with conſiderable means, and have been at very great expences, it is not the leſs difficult to conceive how they have been able ſo ſpeedily to attain to ſuch a high degree of convenience and ſplendour, as they now enjoy. Nature, it is true, has done every thing for them, in the beautiful and very ſecure port where their principal ſettlement has been planned and conſtructed; but the quality of the ſoil in the environs, has laid them under a neceſſity of penetrating into the interior of the country, until ſuch time as they could meet with a ſoil proper for different ſorts of culture, and that might be competent to furniſh in abundance the means for their own ſubſiſtence, and for the conſumption of different European veſſels that may touch on the coaſt, either attracted by commerce, the fiſhery, or by other circumſtances. Excluſively of brigantines, ſloops and barges of a tolerable ſize, conſtructed in this new colony, and pertaining to different individuals, we found in the port, at our arrival, nine large veſſels from England, and two Americans. Some were to make their return by China, and others to be diſpatched for the ſpermaceti whale fiſhery. The benefits produced by this kind of ſpeculation, will greatly augment the navigation of the Engliſh, if, in the ſequel, the fiſhery ſhall continue to be abundant. It is uſually carried on upon the coaſts of New Zealand, or at no great diſtance from them. The actual population of Port Jackſon and of the other places occupied by the Engliſh, amounts to about ſix thouſand individuals, moſt of whom are employed in cultivation.

All the fruit-trees of Europe have been introduced into this country, but all have not been with equal ſucceſs familiariſed to the climate; of this number are particularly, the apple tree, the cherry-tree, and the almond tree. The leguminous plants thrive well, without exception, are well taſted, and abundant in the ſeaſon. The vine, which, during the firſt years yielded great hopes, has ſo much degenerated, that it is matter of doubtwhether it will be able to live here. The cauſe of this unexpected decay is not accurately aſcertained, it is commonly attributed, however, to the burning drought of the north-eaſt wind, the effects of which are pernicious.

The Natives from round about Port Jackſon have retired into the interior of the country, in proportion as the Engliſh have advanced forwards. We, nevertheleſs, meet with ſome of them occaſionally in the town, in the villages, and on the high-roads; but their number is never conſiderable, and they have loſt but few of their primitive habits; it may be remarked, however, that they have made more progreſs in the Engliſh language, than the Engliſh have in their's. In general, they are but of a ſmall ſtature, and but little to be feared. I am ſtrongly inclined to think that they are of a different origin from thoſe of Van Diemen's Land.

As the Engliſh nation has neglected no means for the proſperity of this eſtabliſhment, its privations during its ſtate of infancy have not been very great. Breeds of horned cattle, ſheep and goats have been tranſported thither at the public expence, and have multiplied to ſuch a degree that at a cenſus or enumeration which was made in the month of Auguſt laſt, there were counted 800 bulls, 3,600 cows, 6,000 ſheep, 1,800 goats, and more than 10,000 hogs. The horſes that have come from the Cape of Good Hope, and from Bengal, of all the quadrupeds, are thoſe which have multiplied the leaſt, although the cauſe of this is not known. Of that ſpecies there are only reckoned two hundred.

I ſhall not enter longer into details, with which I might fill up this letter, becauſe I am ſending you a copy of that which I have addreſſed to the Miniſter of Marine. You will find there a detailed notice of all the articles contained in the *Naturaliſte*.

I recommend myſelf to your kind remembrance, and ſhall not fail to exert my utmoſt endeavours to complete a freſh collection, as numerous as that which you are going to receive by the *Naturaliſte*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* ISLAND *of* ISCHIA, *with ſome* ACCOUNT *of the* MANNERS *and* CUSTOMS *of the* INHABITANTS*.

THE Iſland of Iſchia is nothing but a mountain whoſe form proves it to be

an extinguiſhed volcano. A few pretty villages are diſperſed along its coaſts. Detached habitations are ſcattered over the ſurface of the whole iſland, and are even to be found at an elevation where the culture of the ſoil muſt ceaſe. The white colour of the houſes forms an agreeable contraſt with the verdure of the vines and gardens in which they are emboſomed. At the ſummit of the mountain, a hermitage, compoſed of a chapel and three cells, has been excavated out of the volcanic rock. The cells are inhabited by as many hermits. One of them goes his round through the iſland twice a week, and brings back bread, oil, eggs, and every thing neceſſary for the ſervice of the altar. The inhabitants give him alms with joy, and recommend themſelves to his prayers. They make a pilgrimage annually to this chapel.

We once went thither: we were received with great cordiality by the hermits, and treated in the beſt manner their poverty would permit. One of them, however, a decrepid old man, took no notice of us. He was to be ſeen, morning and evening, on his knees before the chapel or before the altar. His behaviour excited our curioſity, and we took a favourable opportunity of entering into converſation with him. We learned that he was a German, that he had left his country in the prime of life to make a pilgrimage to Our Lady of Loretto, and had never returned to his native land. We aſked him his age. "I was born," ſaid he, in a feeble and tremulous voice; "I was born in 17... but I know not what year we are now in."

This iſland enjoys a propitious climate and the ſky is ſeldom obſcured by clouds. The winters are mild, the reptiles harmleſs, and the ſprings cure various diſeaſes. The government is likewiſe mild. The iſland is exempt from taxes. The king pays it a viſit every year, and gives portions to the indigent young females. An hoſpital is eſtabliſhed here at the expence of a charitable ſociety at Naples. Some hundreds of ſick receive attendance and relief during the bathing-ſeaſon. Several barks are ſolely employed in removing the convaleſcents to Naples, and bringing back other patients to the hoſpital. The lame, who are cured of their infirmities, leave behind them their crutches, which they conſecrate to the Madona, or to ſome particular patron.

The trees, ſhrubs, and plants, which prefer volcanic ſoils, thrive wonderfully in this iſland. Here and there are ſeen groves of oak and cheſnut-trees. They are ſuffered to grow only ten years. The orange, pomegranate, fig, Neapolitan medlar and arbutus, are the moſt common trees in the gardens. Of wild ſhrubs, the myrtle and the maſtic are the moſt numerous.

The inhabitants have ſomething peculiar in their language, their figure and their dreſs. This iſland is inacceſſible to faſhion: many inventions of modern luxury are prohibited by the very nature of the place. The ſoil feeds nothing but aſſes and goats. It is rugged throughout the whole iſland, ſo as to prevent the uſe of carriages. The king himſelf, upon quitting his veſſel, is obliged to be contented with the ſame humble conveyance which the meaneſt iſlander uſes in common with him.

It was in the ſpring that we firſt viſited this iſland. We ſpent two days in the village of Iſchia. We ſought in vain for an inn, and were directed to people who, we were informed, would be happy to receive us. A kind old matron, a middle-aged woman, and a little girl were our hoſts. They had only two ſmall apartments, which we divided with them. They never left us a moment. They inquired with affection concerning the health of our abſent friends; and the firſt morning, when I awoke, I ſaw by my bed-ſide the good old woman employed in covering my ſhoulders with the clothes which I had deranged while aſleep.

After

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* The iſland of Iſchia, ſituated at the eaſtern entrance of the Gulph of Naples, is about ten Italian miles in circumference, including all the ſinuoſities formed by its ſhore. It has a biſhop, ſuffragan of the ſee of Naples, three pariſhes, and a convent of nuns.

This Deſcription appeared in German, in the year 1796, and is from the pen of Mr. G. H.L. Nicolovius, ſecretary to the Chamber of Finances at Eutin. This piece is intereſting, not only for its matter, but likewiſe its manner. Inſtead of thoſe protracted periods which fatigue the ear and the attention, we are ſurpriſed at the brevity and natural conſtruction of the phraſes, which remind the reader of the pleaſing ſimplicity of the Greek claſſics, and particularly of Xenophon. Another reflection likewiſe occurs. The author is a proteſtant; he had to deſcribe the manners of a ſmall catholic tribe, whoſe religion is not of the moſt enlightened kind, and he ſpeaks of the faith of thoſe iſlanders with reſpect, of their errors (for ſuch he muſt conſider them) with benevolence, and has even infuſed intereſt into his account of their ſuperſtitions.

After making ſeveral ſhort viſits to the iſland, we returned in autumn, and ſpent ſeveral weeks in the vicinity of the baths. Our hoſt, a native of Sorrento, has reſided a long time at Iſchia, where he is generally known by the ſurname of the *Sorrentine*. He was a cheerful old man, and poſſeſſed ſeveral vineyards. His family conſiſted of his wife, a daughter of ſeventeen, and a ſon ſomewhat older. Two female domeſtics lived with them on a footing of the moſt perfect equality, out of the hours of labour. A poor relation, called Fortunata, fourteen years old, was continually in the houſe.

We aſcended by a flight of ſteps from the ſtreet into the court, which was bounded on two ſides by the houſe, and on the two others by the vineyard and a low wall, which ſeparated it from the ſtreet. There was no communication between the different apartments; each had a door which opened into the court, a ſmall window almoſt touching the roof, or a hole in the door itſelf. Theſe apartments were uſed only at night, and in caſe of rain.

At other times the court is the place where the family meet. A trellis keeps off part of the ſun's heat, and beneath its ſhade they take their humble repaſts. Another part of the court is occupied with a ſmall detached kitchen, with a ciſtern by its ſide.

The roofs throughout the iſland are flat, and are uſed for drying fruits and other purpoſes. Ours was covered with a tent, where the daughter took her *ſieſte*, and where her old father ſometimes paſſed the night. You aſcend to it by a ladder, which if you draw up after you, the poſt is inacceſſible; but, on the other hand, if it be taken away, you are a priſoner.

In the evening, the court was turned into a ball-room; the tables and chairs were removed, and the ſteps, placed before the door of each apartment, ſerved as ſeats for the ſpectators. I never ſaw the *Tarentella*, that celebrated Neapolitan dance, better executed than here. It is generally performed by two young girls, while a third plays on the tambourin, which ſhe accompanies with her voice. The complaints of diſappointed love, of a lover ſeparated from his miſtreſs; or, ſometimes the malice of a rejected lover, are the moſt common ſubject of the ſongs, in which *Madona e Cupinto*, the Virgin and Cupid, are ſometimes jointly invoked.

The pleaſure of this dance conſiſts in the variety of attitudes, the play of the apron, the diverſity of figures traced by the dancers, the ſound of the caſtanets which they hold in their hands, or the ſnapping of their fingers, which is ſubſtituted in its ſtead. But what is ſtill more remarkable, they know how to modify at pleaſure the ordinary expreſſion of this dance. Fortunata danced it one day, to divert us, with a fat Lombard peaſant, and gave it the expreſſion of the bittereſt raillery.

The ſame grace and delicacy which diſtinguiſhes their ſports and their dances, likewiſe appear in their actions and converſation. In the morning, when we awoke, we found a bunch of the fineſt grapes upon our table. While we were at breakfaſt, the old father of the family brought us a baſket of his beſt fruits. In the evening his daughter, Franceſca, often invited us to take a walk. She conducted us to her father's vineyards, made us ſit down at the moſt delightful points of view, and gathered for us the ripeſt grapes. By the way, ſhe taught us the name and virtues of every plant that appeared worthy of notice. She and Fortunata had in all their manners a certain eaſe and dignity, which in Germany would be thought to beſpeak a ſuperior education. But woe to thoſe who are deficient in that gracefulneſs which, in general, is ſo natural to them! Fortunata, for this reaſon only, could not endure the female who was betrothed to her brother. In vain we obſerved, that ſhe poſſeſſed every ſolid qualification, that ſhe was a good houſewife, that ſhe could work at her needle, that ſhe knew how to waſh, &c. "Yes," replied Fortunata, "but, in the firſt place, ſhe is ugly; in the ſecond, ſhe can neither play, dance, nor ſing; ſhe knows nothing—ſhe is ugly, ugly!" and we could never obtain any other anſwer to our repreſentations.

Fortunata was very ill dreſſed upon our arrival; in a few days, we gave her a complete dreſs, in the faſhion of her country: a ſhort jacket of black velvet, an apron, a petticoat and a veil. We ſoon perceived that ſhe had loſt her uſual vivacity: amidſt the joy which prevailed in the houſe, ſhe only appeared melancholy and penſive. We could not learn the cauſe of this change. At length, one evening during the dance, I ſat down beſide her, and repeated the queſtion which had frequently been aſked before: "What is the matter, Fortunata? Do you want any thing?" "*Cinquaglie!*" (ear-rings) ſhe replied, ſoftly in a whiſper. I looked at her,

her, thinking ſhe was making game of me, but ſhe was perfectly ſerious.

They ſoon began to addreſs us with *thee* and *thou*. We aſked them if they were accuſtomed to do ſo to every one. "No" they replied, "only to thoſe we love." Friendſhip is fond of giving names. They had no reſt till they had found one for each of us. They afterwards called us by no other; it was a real pleaſure to them. The moſt luſty of the two, was called *Pallone*, (the Ball) and the youngeſt, and moſt ruddy, *Roſa di Maggio*, (Roſe of May.)

We frequently received ſimilar teſtimonies of good will from other inhabitants of the iſland. Our frequent excurſions on aſſes, each of which had a guide, made us acquainted with many of the poor vine-dreſſers. As ſoon as they perceived us, they preſſed us to enter their vineyards. "Come, come," one day, cried a man, named Filippo, whoſe invitation I had refuſed, "I will give you the beſt grapes; no one beſides myſelf knows where to find them; I have not ſhewn them even to my wife."

We frequently received civilities from perſons who were perfect ſtrangers. I was one day going to church, to be preſent at a confirmation; it was very warm; an aſs, remarkable for his beauty and his harneſs, drew my attention; I ſtopped to look at him. "Will you ride?" ſaid a well-dreſſed man, who, at the ſame time, approached: "the aſs belongs to me." I refuſed his offer, but he perſiſted, continued his route on foot, and, turning back towards the child who conducted the aſs, he called out to him to make haſte, and to wait for me at the door of the church. I had never ſeen the man before, nor did I ever ſee him afterwards.

We ſometimes, in the evening, aſcended an eminence from whence we could view the ſetting ſun and the riſing of the moon. Nor far from the foot of the hill lived a woman called *Giuſeppe*, who, the moment ſhe perceived us, brought a napkin with fruit, ſat down by us, in the moſt familiar manner, and talked to us of her domeſtic affairs, the ſpeedy return of her huſband, what ſhe intended to prepare to welcome him home, and of all her little concerns.

It is true, they ſometimes accept a remuneration for their civilities. In this iſland, as well as in all the South of Italy, there is more than one perſon greedy of money, but this avidity is that of a child, who wants every thing that is ſhewn him. Without thinking of the value of money, they will aſk an exorbitant ſum for their articles, or their labour; but in general, they are ſatisfied at firſt with whatever you think proper to offer them. If you beſtow charity on an indigent perſon, he will receive it with apparent indifference, but not from ingratitude; it is only becauſe they think it perfectly natural that you ſhould afford them relief: nor is it without great difficulty that the children learn to ſay—"I thank you."

The inhabitants of Iſchia, like thoſe of all Italy, ſcarcely ever uſe the word *man*, that of *Chriſtian* being ſubſtituted in its ſtead, and with them *Chriſtian* is ſynonimous with *Catholic*. They, nevertheleſs, took notice that we obſerved none of their religious ceremonies, without giving themſelves the leaſt uneaſineſs on that account. Fortitude and content are all that they find in their faith. In their pious expreſſions they ſeldom ſoar higher than the Mother of God. It is to Our Lady that they recommend you, when they leave you, and wiſh you a *holy* night (*ſantiſſima notte.*) It is to her they apply when afflicted with diſeaſe. At the death of an adult they pray for the repoſe of his ſoul. The death of a child is regarded as a happy event. "You are ſorrowful," ſaid Franceſca, to me, one day, when a child belonging to our little family had died; "you are ſorrowful! I know what you are thinking of: I, too, am thinking of the child, but I am happy, for it is in Paradiſe."

Religious feſtivals are to them days of rejoicing. As ſoon as we arrived they told us that we muſt ſtay in the iſland till the feſtival of their patron. As we actually prolonged our ſtay, and began ourſelves to participate in their impatience, they gave us the life of their Saint to read, that, as they ſaid, we might likewiſe ſee what kind of man he was.

Il beato Giovanne (as he is called) was a native of Iſchia, where ſeveral of his relatives and acquaintance are ſtill living. He reſided in a cloyſter, at Naples. His reputation for ſanctity was very great during his life. He was one day ſeen following a proceſſion while his feet never touched the ground. Another time he went through a heavy ſhower of rain without being wet. On the day of St. Januarius, he, like many others, wiſhed to approach the high altar to pray before the miraculous blood, but he loſt his crutch in the crowd, and was obliged to ſit down ſorrowfully at the door of the church. In a few moments, his crutch was ſeen flying through the air; it paſſed over the heads

of

of the people, who ſhouted for joy, and at length reſted againſt the breaſt of the hoary Saint. At his death, the people flocked in crowds to ſee his corpſe, over which it was found neceſſary to place a guard. This, however, was not ſufficient to prevent one of his toes from ſuddenly diſappearing, and nobody could ever diſcover what became of the ſacred relic.

When we expreſſed to our hoſts our ſurpriſe that they ſhould honour a patron who was not yet canonized, they burſt out into a laugh. "How is it poſſible," ſaid they, "that he ſhould not be a Saint, who has wrought ſo many miracles!"

His feſtival at length arrived. It was celebrated with all the uſual ceremonies. In the evening a general illumination took place: the roofs of all the houſes were covered with lanterns of oiled paper. We, together with our hoſts, enjoyed this ſpectacle, and the ſhouts of joy which reſounded on every ſide. They pointed out to us, with reſpect, ſome houſes that were better illuminated than the others. "There," ſaid they, "lives a relative of the Saint, and that is the houſe of one of his nieces." They called and anſwered each other from roof to roof by ſhrill whiſtlings. "And I too," ſuddenly exclaimed our aged hoſt, "will make an offering to our Saint." He went and fetched an old barrel from his ſtore-houſe, and ſet fire to it. We amuſed ourſelves with looking at the flames; and before it fell to pieces, they rolled it into a hollow, following it with cries of joy. The day concluded with dancing and ſports.

We felt as if we could have paſſed the remainder of our lives there. We were however obliged to ſeparate. "Are all the Germans like you?" they frequently aſked. At taking leave they talked of coming to ſee us during our ſtay at Sorrento, and of receiving us again among them. They, as well as we, ſtood much in need of that hope. They accompanied us to the veſſel. We have not ſeen them ſince.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you pay particular attention to the article *Neglected Biography*, I hope a requeſt to inſert the following will not be thought obtruſive; merely local I flatter myſelf it cannot appear, ſince any thing that affects the *local trade, or the encroachments of the Corporation of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne* on the free and open trade of that port, muſt be generally intereſting. A friend of mine here, who believes himſelf a diſtant relation of Ralph Gardiner, Eſq. who lived at Chirton near this place, and wrote "England's Grievances diſcovered in relation to the Coal Trade," London, printed 1655, would eſteem himſelf particularly obliged to any of your Correſpondents who could inform him if any ſketches or hints of that gentleman's life are to be met with, or if he wrote any thing for the public except the above? as my friend wiſhes to publiſh a cheap edition of "England's Grievances," and his other works, if any, together with a *Life of the Author*, ſo far as authentic materials may be obtained. It is moſt injuriouſly ſaid in the fourth page of the preface of Mr. Brand's Hiſtory of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, that the above "Ralph Gardiner broke the jail of that town, being therein impriſoned for divers great ſums of money; and was again impriſoned at the ſuit of the ſheriff;" and afterwards Mr. Brand adds that, "he was hanged at York for coining." As theſe aſſertions are believed to be inſerted by Mr. Brand merely to flatter the Corporation of Newcaſtle (for Gardiner had diſcovered and publiſhed numberleſs outrages of theirs) and are preſumed to be entirely without foundation, I think it a duty to his memory to preſs my requeſt for information concerning his life and death, on the minds of thoſe who may be able to refute ſuch reports.

A cheap edition of all the writings of John Collier, the author of "An Eſſay upon Charters, particularly thoſe of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne," is alſo in preparation; any information regarding his Life or Writings will be much eſteemed; ſhould any gentleman favour me with copies of ſuch of his printed works as they believe authentic, or any of his manuſcripts, many of which are known to be extant yet, that a correct edition of the whole may be obtained, it will be conſidered a great obligation, and ſufficient ſecurity will be given for their copies being returned with all poſſible care. Communications on either of theſe ſubjects addreſſed to me to the care of Mr. Michael Watſon at the Subſcription Library, North Shields, or Mr. John Marſhall, bookſeller, Gateſhead, near Newcaſtle, will be conſidered an obligation by, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN W. RAMSAY.

North Shields, Auguſt 17, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANNEXED to the Church of St. Nicholas here is a library of above eight

eight thouſand books on all branches of ſcience, amongſt which are ſome very ſcarce ones. They were left by the late Rev. Dr. Thomlinſon* of Whickham, in this neighbourhood, to the inhabitants of Newcaſtle, and a building was erected for them by the late Sir Walter Blackett. The Regulations of this library, which were made according to Dr. Thomlinſon's will by Sir Walter Blackett, have been ſo long *withheld from the public*, that the ſituation of librarian is rendered now, as it was before, a mere ſinecure. As there were ſome copies taken, and one of them is preſumed to be in the poſſeſſion of a Mr. Boſville, ſomewhere in Yorkſhire, who bought the eſtate on which Sir Walter Blackett entailed the ſalary, it would be conferring a ſingular obligation on many of my townſmen if a copy of the ſaid Regulations could be found, and, with proper atteſtations of their authenticity, ſent to Mr. R. Anderſon, printer of this place, or to me. The Rev. John Elliſon, curate of the above church, received the ſalary of twenty-five pounds per annum, and three pounds annually for his attendance as librarian of the *old* library, (which had an exiſtence before the year 1598, and did once contain *ſome ancient manuſcripts*, and many old books that are now not to be got; but to the room where theſe ought to be kept admiſſion is invariably refuſed) together with five pounds per annum, for buying the annual publications of the Royal Society; but neither bought the books nor attended for twenty years! This being publiſhed in our newſpapers, by the late William Charnley, a very reſpectable bookſeller here, for a little time after, attendance was regularly given; at preſent there is not half the ſtatute attendance given, though the ſalary is received as uſual. Dr. Barrington, the preſent biſhop of Durham, was applied to at a late viſitation: but whether he would not or could not reſtore their privileges to the inhabitants is yet uncertain. That he had no direct authority, is evident: but as Dioceſan "his recommendation alone," as he himſelf obſerved "would be very powerful." As nothing effectual was done by the biſhop, a copy of the Regulations is earneſtly entreated, by

Sir your's, &c. JOHN CLENNELL.

Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 6, 1804.

P. S. Minutes of the converſation that took place between His Lordſhip and the three gentlemen who waited upon him at the time he appointed, were taken and may be produced.

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* Dr. Thomlinſon was alſo prebendary of St. Paul's, London.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears that your Correſpondent *Roſalba*, following the directions given in your number for July, p. 550, has failed in her attempt to make the *pot-pourri*: and permit me to add, Sir, that whoever follows thoſe directions muſt fail; for the genuine *pot-pourri* never *was* and never *can* be made according to that recipe. To prevent future failures, and furniſh a proper anſwer to Roſalba's queſtion, have the goodneſs to publiſh the following, and you will oblige your's, &c.

Mancheſter Sept. 8, 1804. ROSARUERA.

A RECIPE *for making the famous* PERFUME, *termed by the* FRENCH POT-POURRI.

Orange-flowers, and common roſe-leaves of each one pound.

Leaves of red pinks, half a pound.

Leaves of marjoram and myrtle, carefully picked, each half a pound.

Leaves of muſk roſes, thyme, lavender, roſemary, ſage, camomile, melilot, hyſſop, ſweet baſil, and balm, of each two ounces.

Jeſſamine flowers, two or three handfuls.

Laurel leaves, fifteen or twenty.

Exterior rind of lemons, a large handful.

Small green oranges, about the ſame quantity.

Salt, half a pound.

Put all into a well-leaded earthen jar, and ſtir the whole carefully with a wooden ſpatula or ſpoon twice a day for a month. Afterwards add,

Florentine white iris, and benzoine, of each twelve ounces.

Cloves and cinnamon powdered, of each two ounces.

Mace, ſtorax, calamus aromaticus, and cyprus (*bois de Rhodes*) of each one ounce.

Lemon-coloured ſandal, and long ſweet cyperus, of each ſix drachms.

Stir all together, as before directed, and the iſſue will be the complete genuine delightful perfume, termed *pot-pourri*. The proportions ſpecified above muſt be carefully attended to; as on this much of the perfection of this elegant compoſition depends; the quantities being ſo adjuſted that in the combination of all theſe fine odours not one is found to predominate beyond another.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the truly ingenuous diſpoſition of the amiable author of the Flora Britannica, and the attention he has already done me the honour to pay to a former remark, * in the Appendix to the third vol. of his work, I confidently rely for the candid reception of ſome additional obſervations, which nothing but a ſincere deſire to obviate even the ſmalleſt imperfection, of this truly national Flora, could have prompted me to ſuggeſt: although, indeed, the communication of one individual cannot materially aid the promotion of ſcience, yet it is by the accumulation of the remarks of individual enquirers, that its advancement and perfection can be effected. The remarks which I have now to offer, I purpoſe to ſtate in the ſame miſcellaneous form in which they occurred to my obſervation; though not altogether without regard to their methodical arrangement.

Page 96. *Poa fluitans*, was firſt removed from the *Feſtucas*, by Scopoli, in his Flora Carniolica, 73; a ſynonym which ſhould have preceded that of Saliſbury's Prodromus.

Page 145. The obſervation reſpecting the newly conſtituted genus *Calamagroſtis*, is ſo vaguely expreſſed as to be either underſtood to imply that, "the very natural genus *Arundo* ought never to be ſeparated, on account of the variation in different ſpecies of the number of their florets:" or that, "the genus being by no means natural," for the ſame reaſon, "ſhould be ſeparated!" It is almoſt incredible what errors have ariſen from, and what obſcurity has been occaſioned by, the inattention of even the moſt eminent naturaliſts, to the grammatical conſtruction of their ſcientific deſcriptions.†

Page 230. *Anagallis arvenſis.* Dr. Smith has very properly incorporated the diſcriminating feature of the ſpotted leaves with the ſpecific character, but has neglected to notice in his deſcription of this ſpecies, as well as the *tenella*, the more remarkable peculiarity of the articulated hairs of the ſtamina.

Page 261. *Lonicera Periclymenum.* The deſcription of the colour of the flowers would be more correctly expreſſed, "*intus* ochroleuci, *extus* rubicundi."

Page 267. *Hedera Helix.* Spec. Char. foliis, caulinis, lobatis, floralibus ovatis.

Page 392. *Rumex obtuſifolius.* Nervi foliorum ſæpius rubicundi. I am ſurprized that this circumſtance, remarked by Curtis, is unnoticed in the Flora Britannica.

Page 410. *Epilobium hirſutum.* The ſpecific character is taken from the Flora Londinenſis, and likewiſe that of the *tetragonum*, varying only in the latter, the term *integerimo*, for its ſynonym *indiviſo*.

Page 425. *Polygonum laſtathifolium.* The depreſſure of the ſeeds ſhould not form a part of the ſpecific character, as it is by no means a permanent mark of diſtinction, in all the varieties of this ſpecies. It would perhaps be more aptly expreſſed; —Polygonum floribus hexandris digynis, pedunculis ſcabris, ſpicis ovato-ſubrotundis, ſtipulis muticis.

The variety, "caule maculato," of Curtis, which he thought might poſſibly be diſtinct, is evidently otherwiſe, both from the unvaried form and ſtructure of the leaves, and the entire habit of the plant.

Page 501. *Ceraſtium aquaticum. Stellaria aquatica*, Scopoli; to which genus indeed, the ſtructure of its petals would refer it, did not the preciſion of an artificial ſyſtem require its continuance in its preſent ſituation.

Page 596. *Ranunculus aquatilis.* To the remarks which I ſuggeſted in a preceding letter*, and to the teſtimony of ſeveral of the more eminent continental botaniſts, confirming the propriety of ſeparating the two leading varieties of this ſpecies. I have to add my confirmed conviction, that the elongation of the leaves of the *fluviatilis*, is the natural habit of the plant, conſtructed for the ſituation in which it grows, and by no means the excluſive effect of the courſe of the ſtream. Its ſpecific character is;

Ranunculus foliis omnibus dichotomo-capillaceis, caule natante. *Willd. Spec. Plant*, 1332.

Page 628. *Lamium amplexicaule*, habitus *vix purpurei*; a quo primâ facie notis quam maximè obviis abunde diſcrepat. In priori, verticilli per totam plantam rarius diſpoſiti ſunt, in altero, planta infernè nudiuſcula evadit, floreſcentiâ in ſummo caule verticillatâ denſius coarctata.

Page 641. *Thymus Acinos*, "calyce gibboſo," though certainly a permanent

* Monthly Magazine, vol. 16, p. 532.

† For ſome remarks on the inelegance of the language, uſed in the deſcriptions of natural hiſtory, I beg leave to refer the reader to a letter I communicated in the fifth volume of this Magazine, page 109, where the ſignature is miſprinted, R. H. *N.*

* Vol. 16, p. 533.

feature in the ſtructure of its calyx, is yet one which may, as a ſpecific diſtinction, miſlead the inexperienced botaniſt, who will not unfrequently find the ſame ſtructure in the *Serpyllum*.

Page 735. *Geranium pyrenaicum*. *G. perenne*. Hudſon. Fl. Angl. ed. 1.?

Page 859. *Bidens cernua* var. γ. Figura cum icone ſpeciei in Fl. Lond. faſc 3. t. 55.

Page 942. The Durham *habitat* of the *Cypripedium Calceolus*, is Caſtle Eden Deane, where it was firſt diſcovered by Mr. Stephen Robſon; but is now, I fear, becoming very ſcarce.

Several further remarks, which I have to offer, I ſhall refer to a future communication; in the mean time, however, expreſſing with my own, the anxious hope of every claſſical botaniſt in the kingdom, that it will not be long before the concluding and moſt important volume of this valuable Flora will appear. The accuracy, preciſion, and induſtry, of its able author, and the advantages derived from his fortunate poſſeſſion of the Linnæan Muſeum, have enabled him to ſupply a Flora, which, with even the few imperfections it contains, affords the compleateſt hiſtory of the vegetable productions of our own country, and forms a ſtandard model for the compoſition of every ſimilar undertaking.

Oct. 10. R. H. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform Major Rainsford, that in any of the early voyages I have read, I do not find any mention of dogs being uſed for war in the new world, till 1495. See Herrera's Hiſtory of America, Vol. 1. page 145*. At that time I muſt remark, they were not uſed as a "common reſource," but as a new animal like the horſe, to intimidate the natives. See the Life of Columbus, by his ſon; Churchill's Collection, Vol. 2 page 614, edition 1704. The ferocity of manners and love of human fleſh, to which they were afterwards accuſtomed by the Spaniards, was ſubſequent to the death of Queen Iſabella, which took place in 1504. See Caſa's Relation of the Cruelties of Spaniards, page 17. As a proof of what I have advanced, Columbus in 1500, acquainted their Majeſties of Caſtile, that, "Three hundred Spaniards was a ſufficient number to keep the iſland (Hiſpaniola) in ſubjection, eſpecially ſince they had *taught* the dogs to *bite*; for one ſingle Spaniard went about as ſafe as if he had been guarded by an 100 men." Herrera, Vol. 1, page 244. The firſt poſitive proofs of an Indian being killed by one of the dogs, occurred in 1502, in the caſe of the Cazique of Saona, and that was by accident: ibid page 256. They were afterwards gradually trained to hunt the Indians till they vied with their inhuman maſters, in the deſtruction of that unfortunate people. I have always thought they were originally of the Iriſh Wolf breed, and imported into Hiſpaniola by Bartholemew Columbus, on his return from England, where he had been ſoliciting our Henry VII. to employ his brother. He landed in 1494, and his brother joined him, September 29, the ſame year, from a fruitleſs expedition to Cuba, after a ſeparation of ſeven years. Herrera Vol. 1, page 138. In an expedition, March 1495, the dogs are firſt mentioned, and Herrera expreſſly ſtates they were wolf-dogs—(ibid page 145) which dogs at that time were highly prized throughout Europe, but now nearly extinct.

I am, your's, &c.

A. B.

Cambden Town, Oct. 15, 1804.

* I ſuppoſe the Major intends to confine his enquiries to that period; if not, Strabo will inform him the Gauls uſed dogs for the purpoſes of war.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may not be unpleaſing to the readers of your extenſive and excellent Publication, to have ſome account of an Inſtitution, hitherto but too little known, and novel in ſome meaſure, at leaſt in this country; for till the year 1792, nothing of the ſort exiſted here:—I mean the *Aſylum for the Deaf and Dumb Children of indigent Parents*—ſupported by voluntary contributions. Before that period, this claſs of beings (little thought to be ſo numerous) were left to paſs their days in that dreary ſeclusion and uſeleſſneſs which their natural defect, and conſequent ignorance, impoſed upon them, without help and without hope! An apology, it is true, for this apparent tardineſs of public benevolence in coming to *their* relief, while extending itſelf to almoſt every ſpecies of human imperfection and diſtreſs beſides, may readily be found. It was little ſuſpected that their numbers rendered them of ſuch importance; for, while the misfortune of the lame and the blind met the eye of every paſſenger, theſe mutes were paſſed unheeded, becauſe unable to raiſe the voice of ſupplication for that compaſſion they ſo much required; their ſad condition

tion known only to themselves and their immediate connections. No sooner, however, had the promoters of this Asylum published their humane intentions, than applications began to pour in from the parents and friends of these unhappy beings, to an extent far beyond what had ever been conjectured: and as the Institution has become more known, applications have continued to increase; which the following extract, from the preface to the plan of it, will shew—"Though the number of pupils has been gradually augmented, from six to near fifty, it must be stated, and it is stated with deep concern, that at every election the number of candidates nearly ten times exceed the number of vacancies—only for want of more ample funds; for the plan itself is limited to no number, denomination or district within the British dominions." The affluent, therefore, who have a heart "to melt at the tale of woe," will no longer withhold their bounty from the indigent Deaf and Dumb, under an impression that "though the affliction is severe, it is fortunately rare." Alas! how many hundreds, perhaps thousands, might such an Institution as this have been the means of rendering useful to the world, and happy, comparatively, in themselves, had it been established a century ago:—but it is never too late to do well, and we would rather indulge the pleasing hope of how many may reap the advantages of it for centuries to come.

Another thing that may be urged in extenuation of the neglect in which the Deaf and Dumb poor of these kingdoms have so long lain is, that it was, and still is perhaps, far from being generally understood what benefits they may, and actually do, derive from instruction. The most effectual means of removing any doubts of this sort, from the minds of those inclined to support this Institution, is to invite them to visit the Asylum, if they can have an opportunity of doing so, and judge for themselves. It will be found that they here, learn to speak and read articulately; to write, to cypher; and to comprehend the meaning and grammatical construction of words and sentences; which enable them to understand what is spoken or written to them, and to convey their own ideas with a satisfactory readiness and precision. In addition to this education, which certainly raises them from mere sentient beings to the scale of rational and intelligent creatures, they are taught, at least such of them as have not friends to provide situations for them, to work at some useful employment, by which they may earn their future subsistence, and become industrious members of that community, on which they otherwise would have been oppressive burthens.

Since the establishment of this Asylum there have been received into it, to the present time, seventy-six boys and twenty-four girls, making together exactly one hundred; of which number, thirteen girls and thirty-one boys have left it, greatly benefited by it, and are now filling useful stations in society, as mechanics, or servants, &c. Three or four have been discharged for want of intellect; about fifty are now under tuition; and nearly an hundred are anxiously waiting for admission. From these facts some idea may be formed of the actual number of Deaf and Dumb in this country. Who that reads them but must lament that all who apply cannot be received!

It is devoutly to be wished, that should this meet the eye of any who have influence in the Cabinet or the Senate, that it may stimulate them to exert that influence to procure some national aid for the erection of a *new Asylum*, upon an extended scale, now become absolutely necessary from the smallness of the premises at present occupied. For this purpose subscriptions are now raising; and the well known liberality of a British public give reason for sanguine hope that very considerable sums will shortly be contributed; as is generally the case where undertakings of real humanity and utility are fairly brought before it. Great as this liberality is, yet such is the extent of the calamity, that there is room to doubt whether any thing short of national support can fully meet the exigency of the case. And it surely will not be denied, by any of our enlightened statesmen, that the useful employment of so many of our fellow creatures, independent of rendering them individually happier by mental acquirements, is an object worthy of legislative care.

The annual expenditure for the number at present on the foundation, is necessarily very considerable, as they are boarded and lodged as well as educated at the expence of the Institution; the time required to give them a competent education is five years.

When I sat down it was my intention to have given you a sketch of the method pursued in their instruction; but finding my leisure exhausted, and afraid of occupying too much of your well appropriated pages,

I muſt reſerve what I had to ſay on that ſubject to ſome future opportunity. In the mean time, your giving this a place will tend to ſpread a knowledge of the number and condition of theſe affecting objects, together with the means provided for their relief, which only wants to be more extended. To that end ſhould this, in any degree, contribute, I am perſuaded you will ſhare the gratification with,

Bermondſey. J. W.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* DR. THOMAS PERCIVAL.

Mihi quidem, quanquam eſt ſubito ereptus, vivit tamen, ſem perque vivet. Virtutem enim amavi illius viri, quæ extincta non eſt. Nec mihi ſoli verſatur ante oculos, ſed etiam poſteris erit clara et inſignis.

CICERO.

Απο θανον ετι λαλειται. EBR.

IT is with peculiar concern that we announce to the public the loſs of ſo eſtimable a member of ſociety as Dr. Percival, of Mancheſter, who, after an illneſs of but eight days continuance, breathed his laſt on the evening of Thurſday, the 30th of Auguſt, at the cloſe of the ſixty-fourth year of his age. The ſeverity of his diſorder, which was occaſionally accompanied with exceſſive pain, he ſupported with fortitude and compoſure; fully aware, throughout, of the approach of diſſolution, he looked forward to that awful event with tranquil acquieſcence. Thoſe animating hopes with which he had always reſted, in humble confidence, upon the mercies of his God, enabled him to contemplate death without diſmay; and his laſt moments were marked with that elevated ſereni'y and pious reſignation which well became the concluſion of a life, in which the great duties of a man and of a Chriſtian, had been conſcientiouſly diſcharged.

In every thing that relates to the hiſtory and character of a perſon ſo extenſively known, and ſo deſervedly beloved, the public will naturally feel a lively curioſity; and we lament that we are at preſent unprepared to meet this laudable deſire with any other than a haſty and imperfect ſketch of both. It is, however, to be hoped, that a more lengthened memoir may be given of the intereſting particulars of a life, in which there is ſo much to ſtimulate to moral and intellectual improvement, ſo much to recommend and inſpire the love of virtue and decorum, and ſo much to exemplify the rewards of rectitude and the conſolations of religion.

Thomas Percival was born at Warrington, September the 29th, N. S. 1740. His parents, Joſeph and Margaret Percival, both highly reſpectable in their conduct, endowments, and deſcent, having died at the ſame time;* he was placed, at the age of four years, under the protection of his uncle, Dr. Thomas Percival, a phyſician of learning and conſideration, reſident in Warrington. But being deprived likewiſe of his parental guidance at the age of ten, the ſole care of him thenceforward devolved upon his oldeſt ſiſter, from whoſe kind, aſſiduous, and judicious attentions he continued to experience moſt of the benefits of parental ſuperintendance, and whom he never after ceaſed to regard with the higheſt ſentiments of gratitude, and a tenderneſs approaching to filial veneration.

His education commenced at a private ſchool in the neighbourhood of Warrington. From this he was, in his eleventh year, transferred to the Free Grammar School of that town, in which he gave ſuch ſtriking promiſe of induſtry and talent as ſecured to him the particular regard and affection of the principal, Mr. Hayward, a teacher eminently diſtinguiſhed for his abilities and ſcholaſtic acquirements. On the inſtitution of the Warrington Academy, in 1757, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Aikin, the Rev. John Holt, and the venerable Dr. Taylor, he was enrolled the firſt ſtudent of that well known ſeminary; and, after proſecuting his ſtudies there, with diligence and reputation, for the ſpace of above three years, he removed to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, at which

* It is a ſingular and melancholy fact, that the diſſolution of the wife was preceded but a few hours by that of her huſband, whoſe health had been gradually undermined by the ſorrow which her long and painful illneſs had excited; and that the remains of both were interred at the ſame moment in the parochial church-yard, at Warrington.

place

place he employed the winters of 1761, 62, and 63, in close application to the study of physic. In further pursuit of medical improvement he visited London the following year; and, during his residence in that city, in the winter of 1764, he had the opportunity of pursuing with greater intimacy a connection which had subsisted some time with Hugh Lord Willoughby, of Parham. Having, through the medium of their common friend, the Rev. John Seddon, of Warrington, been honoured with the friendship of that excellent and accomplished nobleman, he became the constant companion of his walks, and the familiar partaker of his social and literary entertainments. The warm attachment of his noble patron, the uncommon advantages he derived from his freedom of access to a mansion which was the resort of the most celebrated literati of the day, and the occasions thereby offered of conciliating the esteem and confidence of persons of the first consequence and rank, all conspired to suggest to him the resolution of fixing his residence in the metropolis. This project, however, was relinquished on the sudden death of his highly valued friend; an event which to his latest moment he never recollected but with the tenderest expressions of regret. During the course of this winter, at an unusually early period of life, he was unanimously elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Having passed some time at Paris, Hamburg, and various other places on the Continent, but principally Leyden, at which university he graduated in the year 1765, he returned to his native town, where he resided for a few months, and, on the 24th of March, 1766, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Nathaniel Bassnett, Esq. merchant, of London, a lady of excellent sense, unblemished worth, and the most studious attention to every conjugal and domestic duty.

The theatre of Dr. Percival's professional practice now became the object of his serious deliberations; and, after a variety of plans proposed and rejected, his choice was ultimately directed to Manchester, in which town he settled in the year 1767, and there continued, till his death, in the unremitting exercise of his profession.

Of his eminence in that profession little needs to be said. His merits as a practitioner of physic, and not less the benefits conferred by him on medical science, are too generally understood, and confessed, to require any minuteness of detail. A quick penetration, a discriminating judgment, a patient attention, a comprehensive knowledge, and, above all, a solemn sense of responsibility, were the endowments which so conspicuously fitted him at once to discharge the duties and to extend the boundaries of the healing art. His external accomplishments and manners were alike happily adapted to the offices of his profession. To an address peculiarly engaging from its uncommon mixture of dignity, respectfulness, and ease, was united a gravity of deportment that bespoke the seriousness of interest, not the gloom of apprehension. The expression of a benign sympathy, which on every occasion of distress his features borrowed from the genuine feelings of the kindest commiseration, presented him likewise the comforter in the physician. And the topics of encouragement and consolation, which the goodness of his heart and the ample stores of his cultivated mind so abundantly supplied, enabled him to administer relief to the wounds of the spirit with no less efficacy than to the diseases of the body. In truth, the admirable picture so lately drawn by his own masterly pencil, in that volume in which he has delineated the requisites and qualifications of the medical practitioner,* displays the most exact portraiture of himself: and whilst he there depicted those excellencies of the medical character, which he approved in theory, he unconsciously but described those which he every day exemplified in practice. Indeed, in that most valuable treatise, which he expressly dedicated as a "paternal legacy" to a much loved son, and which may now be regarded as his bequest to his brethren of the faculty, and to the public, he has left behind him a monument of professional integrity and honour, which will exhibit him to those of after times, what his life and conduct have done to his contemporaries, one of the worthiest objects of their admiration and esteem.

As a literary character Dr. Percival held a distinguished rank. His earlier publications were devoted to enquiries extensively medical and philosophical, and have long obtained for their author high and deserved reputation amongst the learned, from the powers which they evince of sagacious invention, cautious investigation, and scientific research. The subjects

* Medical Ethics, or a Code of Institutes and Precepts, adapted to the professional conduct of Physicians and Surgeons, published by Dr. Percival in the year 1803.

which

which occupied his pen, in later years, were of a nature the moſt congenial to his feelings. And in the ſeveral volumes of *Father's Inſtructions* and *Moral Diſſertations*, which have appeared at different periods, through a ſpace of twenty-five years, and which were originally conceived with the deſign of exciting in the hearts of his children a deſire of knowledge and a love of virtue, there is to be found as much of pure ſtyle, genuine feeling, refined taſte, apt illuſtration, judicious enforcement, and pious reflection, as can eaſily be diſcovered, in the ſame compaſs, in any didactic compoſition. Perhaps it is not in the reach of human ingenuity to execute ſuch a work in a manner better adapted to its object; and, certainly within the range of human ſelection, there can be no object of higher importance than that which the author held in view, the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the riſing generation. This, indeed, was the object always neareſt to his thoughts. To this he directed the powers of his fancy, the ſtores of his memory, and the reſults of his learning. And hence theſe invaluable productions, whilſt they are intelligible and impreſſive to the young, are edifying to the adult, and intereſting and delightful to all. In every ſentiment the author is felt, becauſe he ſpeaks from the heart; in every precept he perſuades, becauſe utility is his end; in every argument he convinces, becauſe truth is his guide. The merit of this collective work can be duly appreciated only by thoſe who have carefully peruſed its ſeveral parts; and of thoſe who have, it may ſafely be pronounced, that not one capable of a reliſh for what is beautiful in writing, and juſt in thinking, has ever cloſed theſe volumes without finding his heart improved, his judgment rectified, and his taſte refined. In addition to the works already mentioned, numerous papers, on various ſubjects, all having the impreſs of the cleareſt underſtanding and the moſt perſpicuous ſtyle, have at ſundry times adorned the pages of the publications of the Literary and Philoſophical Society at Mancheſter—an inſtitution to whoſe eſtabliſhment and fame he contributed in an eminent degree, and which did not ceaſe to manifeſt its grateful ſenſe of his merits by the continued appointment of him to the preſidency, from the date of its incorporation. Several ſmaller pieces alſo, ſome of them indicating the command of an elegant and claſſical latinity, have been handed about amongſt his friends; and it were to be wiſhed that in ſome complete collection of the author's productions theſe may be permitted to ſee the light.

But though the writings of Dr. Percival are ſuch, and ſo many, as muſt ſecure to his name the moſt honourable and laſting remembrance in the republic of letters, yet they are far from conveying an adequate idea of his literary qualifications and his various accompliſhments as a ſcholar. A conſtitution originally delicate and unequal to laborious exertion, whether mental or corporeal; frequent and periodical returns of acute headache, and above all, a weakneſs in the viſual organs, which, for the greater part of his life, rendered him, both in reading and writing, entirely dependant upon the aid of others: theſe, joined to the occupations of a profeſſion, in which his celebrity allowed him but few intervals of leiſure, formed a combination of circumſtances in every way unfavourable to the purſuits of an author. And we ſhould have reaſon to wonder, that, with ſuch obſtacles to be ſurmounted, he could have given ſo much to the preſs, if we did not know that his time was always arranged with the moſt exact regularity, and that he felt it to be a duty that no part of it ſhould be expended but for purpoſes of moral uſefulneſs or healthful relaxation. The facility of compoſition, alſo, which he enjoyed, converted that into an amuſement which to others might be an effort; eſpecially as for the moſt part his pen was employed but to give form and extenſion to thoſe trains of thought which were familiar to his mind and endeared to his reflection.

The communications of epiſtolary intercourſe and the ſhort exerciſes of literary converſation were, however, the beſt ſuited to thoſe ſcattered vacancies, thoſe *ſubſeciva tempora* which alone remained from his various avocations. In theſe he delighted to indulge; and in theſe he diſplayed with peculiar felicity thoſe pure and natural ornaments of diction in which he excelled. His correſpondence was diverſified and diffuſive, extending to the moſt eminent and worthy amongſt the literary characters of the age, although for many years almoſt unavoidably conducted through the medium of an amanuenſis, to whom he always dictated with a prompt fluency and a claſſical exactneſs.

In ſocial diſcuſſion he poſſeſſed powers of a very uncommon ſtamp, combining the accuracy of ſcience and the ſtricteſt preciſion of method with the graces of a copious and unſtudied elocution. "Learning with ſome is the parent of mental obſcurity, and the multiplicity of ideas which

which have been acquired by ſevere ſtudy, ſerves only to produce perplexity and confuſion. But his thoughts were always ready at command, and he engaged with perſpicuity on every topic of diſcourſe, becauſe he ſaw at one view all its relations and analogies to thoſe branches of knowledge with which he was already acquainted."* Converſation he deemed the moſt effective inſtrument of mental improvement. But whilſt he, therefore, loſt no opportunity of directing it to the beſt and moſt inſtructive topics, the native cheerfulneſs of his mind, ever at peace with itſelf and with the world, did not fail to beſtow upon it a livelineſs and zeſt by thoſe playful and ſeaſonable follies of delicate and unoffending pleaſantry, which ſo ſtrongly marked the ſweetneſs of his temper, the innocence of his heart, and the nicety of his diſcretion. To the colloquial ornaments with which he was thus eminently gifted, was ſuperadded the poliſh of a refined urbanity, the joint reſult of innate benevolence, and of early and habitual intercourſe with the moſt improved claſſes of ſociety. They alone, in ſhort, who have had the happineſs to experience the delights of his converſe, can form any juſt conception of its attractive pleaſures and its ameliorating virtues.

But highly as this excellent man was to be admired and loved for his engaging manners, and his intellectual endowments, theſe ſentiments are yet more forcibly excited by the exalted qualities which dignified and embelliſhed his moral nature. Theſe were the precious gems that ſhed around his character that luſtre which made him a public light. From theſe did all his attainments derive their ſterling value. To theſe were all his other qualifications rendered ſubſervient; and from their pervading influence did he acquire that ſecret charm, which gave him an irreſiſtible aſcendant over the affections of all who knew him. A ſtrict probity, and an inviolable love of truth, were perhaps the moſt conſpicuous in the aſſemblage of theſe moral graces. From theſe, his whole conduct derived a purity and elevation, ſuch as could ſpring only from a mind in which the fineſt ſenſibilities of virtue had ever remained unhurt by the conſciouſneſs of diſhonour. To tranſmit to his children this precious inheritance, guarded againſt contamination by every perſuaſion of precept, and every allurement of example, was a principal ſtudy of his life. And to ſecure to them the permanent enjoyment of this valuable depoſit, he laboured unceaſingly to inculcate that which he truly deemed the foundation and the fence of every virtue, the principle of religion. Indeed, to impreſs this principle upon the underſtandings and the hearts of all to whom his converſation or his writings could extend, was to him the firſt duty and the higheſt glory. And it was delightful to behold a man diſtinguiſhed in a profeſſion in which, whether truly or not, religious ſcepticiſm has been ſuppoſed to prevail; prominent in the walks of philoſophy, which in latter times has too often but miſled her votaries; and honoured in all the literary circles of an age whoſe peculiar pride it has been to undermine eſtabliſhed opinions; lending the whole weight and moment of his name and talents to the maintenance of genuine religion, and the ſupport of Chriſtian virtue. Educated a diſſenter, he ſteadily retained the principles of rational diſſent, without deſcending to be a partizan. Solicitous upon all occaſions to make the Scripture the interpreter and the teſt of religious truth, he had imbibed from the ſtated peruſal of the ſacred volume, an enlightened familiarity with thoſe great vital verities which muſt lie at the foundation of the creed of every ſincere Chriſtian. His religious tenets were therefore reverenced by the truly good and candid of all denominations; and by ſome of the moſt eminent divines and worthieſt prelates of the eſtabliſhed church his correſpondence and friendly intercourſe were highly eſteemed, and his ſentiments and opinions not unfrequently cited and recommended.

But neither was his a religion that could reſt in ſpeculation. It was tranſfuſed into his life, and governed all his actions; its purifying power not only extending to his open intercourſe with the world, but penetrating the retirement of the cloſet, and the ſecret receſſes of the heart.

That benevolence which Chriſtianity ſo forcibly inculcates, was with him not leſs an impulſe of nature, than a diſcharge of duty. Alive to the moſt generous ſympathies, he participated with cordial concern in whatever affected the intereſts of a fellow creature. But whilſt his philanthrophy was of that expanſive quality, that would, if poſſible, comprehend in its embrace, the whole human family of the one great commonParent; it was not allowed to

* This paſſage, ſo truly deſcriptive of himſelf, is taken from an elegant tribute paid by him to the memory of a reſpected friend, Charles de Polier, Eſq. and inſerted in the firſt volume of the Memoirs of the Mancheſter Society.

to waſte itſelf in vague generalities and unprofitable aſpirations; but was invigorated and rendered daily and hourly productive by the particular and local exerciſes of its beneficence. The many uſeful inſtitutions in the town and vicinity of Mancheſter, of which he was the patron or promoter; the readineſs with which his attention and his counſels were afforded to the difficulties and the emergencies of his neighbours; the alacrity with which the ſervices of courteſy and good-will were performed by him, towards all within the range of his acquaintance; and the activity of his exertions for the welfare of thoſe, to whom the cloſer ties of intimacy ſupplied yet ſtronger claims; all evinced the diſintereſted ardour, and practical energies of his ſocial affections. In thoſe charities, which may be termed patriotic, he was exceeded by none. His ſenſibility to every infringement of the honour and the liberties of his country, was of the livelieſt nature; but whilſt he breathed the pureſt ſentiments of independence, he always held in view the fundamental principles of legitimate authority. To him the ſeductions of a fallacious freedom could preſent no charms. His diſcerning eye eaſily diſcovered the true bounding line between liberty and licentiouſneſs, between innovation and improvement: and he ſtood at all times equally removed, and equally averſe from the debaſements of deſpotiſm, and the machinations of faction. Of the Chriſtian charities his breaſt was peculiarly ſuſceptible. Every reſemblance to divine goodneſs moſt powerfully excited his regard: and to the man poſſeſſed of moral worth, he felt himſelf irreſiſtibly drawn, as to a brother. But whilſt his benevolence emanated thus widely on all ſurrounding objects, its radient "flame," to uſe his own expreſſions, "became more warm and bright, to thoſe which were moſt near, in proportion to the diffuſion of its luſtre." And in the relations of huſband, friend, and parent, all the kindly affections of his nature were kindled to their higheſt fervour.

If ever man could be ſaid to have lived for his children and his friends rather than for himſelf, it was he. So unceaſing his attentions to their intereſts, ſo tender his anxiety for their welfare, ſo aſſiduous his endeavours for their improvement, that they ſeemed almoſt to have mingled with his conſciouſneſs, and to have formed a part of his very eſſence. The endearments with which his inſtructions were conveyed, the lenient remonſtrances with which youthful errors were reproved, the tempered indulgence with which the reins of paternal authority were guided, procured for him from his children their fondeſt regard and moſt friendly confidence; at the ſame time that the known firmneſs of his rectitude and his indignant abhorrence of every deliberate deviation from principle, inſpired them with an awe, which, whilſt it impreſſed upon their hearts the ſtrongeſt fear of offending, ſerved to heighten yet more the feelings of virtuous attachment and reverential love. With ſuch a rare combination of tranſcendent qualities, with a character in which the moſt placid virtues were aſſociated with the brighteſt intellectual endowments and the moſt inflexible integrity, ſoftened and embelliſhed by the moſt concilating accompliſhments, with the faireſt reputation derived from a long and uninterrupted courſe of honourable and meritorious conduct, with the eſteem, the love, and the veneration not only of thoſe immediately connected with him in the bonds of amity and kindred, but of all who were the witneſſes of his actions, and capable of appreciating his deſerts; with the complacency of mind which accompanies the conſciouſneſs of well-doing, and the peculiar ſelf gratulation ariſing from the contemplation of the rich fruits returned to his paternal culture, in the enlarged underſtandings, the regulated affections, the confirmed principles, and the amiable manners of thoſe, whom it had been his great buſineſs to form to knowledge and to goodneſs:—it ſeems as if ſuch a ſtate, without alloy, were too proſperous for man; and it was his lot to experience ſome ſeverely afflicting providences in that quarter where his tendereſt affections were engaged. But here the conſolations of Chriſtian hope and the unſhaken aſſurances of Divine goodneſs were his refuge and ſupport. And whilſt he bowed in reſigned ſubmiſſion to that ſearching diſcipline with which it was the good pleaſure of his God to exerciſe his faith, and with the pious Job was enabled to praiſe and glorify that Being who hath both given and taken away; he turned with grateful contentment to thoſe numerous domeſtic bleſſings which were yet permitted him to enjoy, and which he continued with pious thankfulneſs and quickened ſenſibility to cheriſh and improve to the laſt moment of his exiſtence. Thus the ſeverity of his trials but proved the ſtability of his virtue; and his probationary ſorrows, by ſoftening his devotion and refining all his beſt diſpoſitions, ſerved only

to render him a fitter recipient for the felicities of another world, and a brighter example for the edification of this.

We would gladly indulge in the melancholy ſatisfaction ariſing from the detailed contemplation of excellence ſo diverſified. But the matter is too abundant, and the propoſed limits too contracted for ſuch delineation. We muſt, therefore, take our leave of this exemplary character with this ſhort and imperfect ſummary.

He was an author without vanity, a philoſopher without pride, a ſcholar without pedantry, a ſtudent without ſeclusion, a moraliſt without moroſeneſs, a patriot without faction, and a Chriſtian without guile. Affable in his manners, courteous in his converſation, dignified in his deportment, cheerful in his temper, warm in his affections, ſteady in his friendſhips, mild in his reſentments, and unſhaken in his principles. The grand object of his life was uſefulneſs, and the grand ſpring of all his actions was religion. With ſuch a ſingular union of eſtimable endowments, and with ſcarcely one diſtinguiſhable failing to caſt a ſhade upon their collective ſplendor, who that knew him can avoid dwelling upon his memory with pleaſure? a pleaſure indeed accompanied with ſenſations of the moſt poignant regret, yet ſtill ſuch as prompts the heart to vent itſelf in the exclamation—

" Heu! quanto minus eſt cum reliquis
" verſari quam tui meminiſſe!"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THOUGHTS ON APPARITIONS.

Scene.—The Ruins of FARLEY CASTLE.
Time —Midnight.

YE ſpirits who inhabit worlds unknown!
Terrific ſpectres! whither are ye flown?
Oft have I heard, ye love at this dread hour
To haunt the ruin'd aiſle, or moſs-grown tow'r;
To flit in ſhadowy forms along the glade,
Or ſtalk gigantic 'midſt the gloomy ſhade.
Yet here alone with ſilent ſteps I tread,
Where broken walls their mouldering ruins ſpread;
Where the cold aſhes of the fair and great,
Vainly enſhrin'd, repoſe in awful ſtate;
Where the dark ivy claſps the embattled tow'r,
And lengthens out awhile its final hour;—
But all is ſtill! no frightful ghoſt appears;
No ghaſtly phantom its huge form uprears;
No white-rob'd ſpirit glides acroſs the gloom;
No hollow groan low mutters from the tomb;
But death-like Silence ſpreads an awe profound,
And Darkneſs flings her ſable mantle round.
Then whither are theſe ſhadowy ſpectres fled,
That nightly guard the relics of the dead?
And where is pale-cheek'd Terror's hideous train,
That o'er the midnight hour is ſaid to reign?

Ah! let grim Fear and Superſtition tell
A tale of horror from their murky cell;
Where by the glimmering taper's pale-blue light,
They paſs, in ſullen mood, the dreary night;
Starting with frenzied looks at every ſound,
While viſionary phantoms float around.
Yes—they may tell of deeds with horror fraught,
And dreadful ſights that mock the labouring thought;
Yet will I ſcorn the vain deluding tale,
Nor let their voice o'er Reaſon's ſelf prevail.
But can I ſtill a hardy ſceptic ſtand,
Rejecting truths rever'd in every land;
While undiſputed facts their force unite,
To prove that ſpirits haunt the ſhades of night?
Ah no! I muſt ſubmit—I plead in vain
Imagination's wild deſpotic reign;
Or ſay that Fear by Fancy's magic aid
May fill with airy forms the dubious ſhade;
And bid the trembling heart, in manhood's ſpite,
Start from a wavering buſh with pale affright.
Yes—'tis in vain! for while with ſad ſurpriſe
O'er many a dreadful legend Pity ſighs,
Some well-atteſted facts the mind perceives,
And with diſcriminating power—believes.

Yet ſhall I dread at this dark hour to rove,
Amid the ſolemn ſtillneſs of the grove;
Or where the time-worn battlements ariſe,
Or the proud turret low in ruin lies?
I ſcorn the thought—aſſur'd that Sov'reign Pow'r
Governs alike the dark, or noontide hour;
And here as free from rude alarm I ſtray,
Amid theſe ſhades, as in the blaze of day;
While to thy care, O thou Almighty Friend!
By night, or day, my ſpirit I commend.

But oh! my heart delights while thus I rove,
To indulge the pleaſing thought, that ſome I love,
Who now have gain'd the radiant ſeats of bliſs,
Attend my wand'rings o'er a ſcene like this.
Oh yes—methinks I feel her preſence near,
Whoſe memory claims affection's grateful tear;

Whoſe form ſo much belov'd, hath ſtill the pow'r,
With ſweeteſt ſmiles to cheer the darkeſt hour:
Doſt thou, indeed, my lonely ſteps attend,
And o'er me now with kind compaſſion bend;
Anxious with all a mother's love t' impart
A balm to ſoothe the ſorrows of my heart?
Might I indulge the wiſh that thou wert near;
Bleſt Spirit! might I now behold thee here;
Such as thou art, array'd in garments bright,
Or ſuch as memory views with fond delight:
I dare believe, my heart with glad ſurpriſe
Would linger here till morning beams ariſe;
With ſtrong deſire that gentle voice to hear,
Whoſe kindneſs oft hath charm'd my infant ear;
And, fraught with tendereſt love, hath lull'd to reſt
The little ſorrows of my youthful breaſt.
It muſt not be! I look around in vain—
Darkneſs profound, and awful ſilence reign
O'er all this gloomy ſcene, which ſeems to lie
Entomb'd beneath the ſable-vaulted ſky.
Oh! when ſhall this impriſon'd ſoul of mine
Burſt from its dark abode with pow'rs divine,
And meet with thoſe I love, on that bleſt ſhore,
Where ſorrow, pain, and death are known no more.
Oh! let my ſoul with hopeful patience ſay,
"Thy will be done!" and wait that awful day,
That bids my ſpirit wing its wond'rous flight,
From this dark world to realms of pureſt light;
With rapturous joy, to ſhare the glorious prize
Of immortality beyond the ſkies!

ALBERT.

Winkfield, Wilts, Sept. 28, 1804.

LINES

recited at a DINNER *given by the* CENTRAL MUSEUM *of* ARTS *at* PARIS, *to* BENJAMIN WEST, ESQ. PRESIDENT *of the* ROYAL ACADEMY *of* LONDON.

(From the French of Jos. Lavallée.)

YES, when our walls the glitt'ring pomp confeſs'd,
When Triumph came, in claſſic glory dreſs'd,
And Art exulting with a proud ſurprize,
In Paris ſaw its long-loſt Athens riſe;
My Muſe, ambitious, fir'd with Honour's charms,
Around its heroes call'd her country's arms,
And o'er our gates in characters of flame
The dawn of Genius told and Victory's laurell'd fame.

The dawn awakes! lo, reſting from the war,
The German, proud of many a Roman ſcar,
Odin's fierce ſon, whoſe lakes in freedom flow,
The Ruſs, bright ſtarting from his waſtes of ſnow,
And he, who gave a ſecond world to man,
Souls through whoſe veins immortal flames have ran,
Whom not our arms compel but hearts engage,
Quench the wild flame of tranſitory rage;
To ſocial joy, to nature's breaſt return,
And now with love, as once with hatred, burn.

The nations ſigh'd, for England was not there;
O ling'ring fault that gen'rous rivals ſhare!
Yet ſoon the olive gave her doubtful flow'r,
And dying War, in Heav'n's returning hour,
To waſh from each remembrance of his woes,
Bequeath'd deſcending Peace a bleſt repoſe.
Franks! Britons! why, enamour'd of the tomb
Rouſe ye the fates of Carthage and of Rome?
Have ye not both a glorious fate purſued,
Both cruſh'd the Turban, red with Chriſtian blood?
Have ye not fought great Cæſar to the wave,
And dragg'd the ſpoiler from your father's graves!
O, deſtin'd both to fan th' immortal flame,
That burſts from genius and the thirſt of fame;
One toil for freedom, one unchang'd renown,
Has made ye, Britons, brothers all our own;
For ever boaſt theſe proud refulgent ties,
A bright example to the good and wiſe.

Sons of immortal Art, whoſe ev'ry breaſt
Is Honour's throne, by you theſe ties be bleſs'd:
Go, WEST divine, where Thames in grandeur rolls,
Waft the new hopes that ſpring from Gallic ſouls;
Should war rekindle all his flaming woes,
Call to thy wond'rous ſchool our gen'rous foes,
Shew them what ſtreams have pour'd from Britiſh veins,
Dyed Britiſh ſeas, and glow'd o'er Britiſh plains:
Turn their ſad looks where WOLFE, the conq'ror, lies,
And breathes his early ſoul to wintry ſkies:
Tell them what tyrants crowd the train of war,
What flames devour'd from Rome's malignant ſtar.
Muſt Britons love the rivalry of arms?
Lead their beſt paſſions through the fierce alarms.
Lo, the proud Chief*, in ling'ring death renown'd,
Who fear'd no pang but ſacred honour's wound;

* Mr. Weſt's picture of Regulus.

Yet

Yet ſhall he live from vengeful Afric free,
And live for ever, for he lives in thee.

O WEST, where'er we own thy wond'rous mind,
It breathes a ſacred leſſon to mankind;
Yet once thy pencil pains me while I gaze;
But, no—my France has reach'd her prouder days.
Unaw'd I view LA HOGUE's tormented wave,
Where two great nations found a mighty grave.
Children of War! your naval tow'rs behold,
And billows redd'ning with the mangled bold;
See their vaſt ſides, that vomit through the fight
Death's thouſand thunders and horrific light.
Lo, from the waves the craſhing timbers riſe,
And ſpread their blazing ruins to the ſkies!
Hark, the wild ſhock that ſhakes th' affrighted deep!
It whelms the warriors in eternal ſleep.

Theſe ſcenes, O WEST, with grief ſhould they behold,
Bring to their wilder'd eyes thine *Age of Gold*;
Say, 'Theſe are they, the days unwaſh'd with tears,
When human hearts mov'd ſweetly as the ſpheres,
When Peace and Genius ſprung from Virtue's birth,
And man was bleſt, for Heav'n had ſtray'd to earth."
For ever thus may Virtue charm our eyes,
And ſmiling Art be Wiſdom in diſguiſe.

Thy forehead, WEST, with wreaths may Britain crown,
Pluck'd from the nobleſt laurels of renown!
Milton of Painting, France thy name reveres,
That ſheds its mighty ray through diſtant years.
Unfading Time, to Genius ever true,
Shall bleſs the hand, its proudeſt deeds that drew;
England and France, divided then no more,
Shall ſpread th' exulting praiſe from ſhore to ſhore;
Then too, if Art ſurvive the wrecks of age,
And ſees thy works a world's applauſe engage;
Her joy ſhall hail thee 'midſt a thouſand names,
The firſt of thouſands and the VIEN of Thames.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

WEATHERCOCK.

THAT a weathercock and a lady's fan ſhould be at all connected in the etymology of their names may to many appear ſtrange; yet the Saxon *fana*, or vane, anſwers both purpoſes of expreſſion. Hence a *fanne*, with which the corn is winnowed, which, by the way, is nothing more than *fannowed*.

THEOPHILUS VIAUD.

Viaud, a French writer, of the ſeventeenth century, being preſſed by a lady to compare her in his poetry to the ſun, made this impromptu:

Que me veut donc importune?
Que je la compare au ſoleil:
Il eſt commun, elle eſt commune;
Voilà ce qu'ils ont de pareil.

BENSERADE.

While Cardinal Richelieu lived, he allowed Iſaac de Benſerade, the French poet, a penſion of ſix hundred livres. On his death, Benſerade wrote this epitaph:

Cy git, oui cy git par la morbleu,
Le Cardinal de Richelieu;
Et ce qui cauſe mon ennui,
Ma penſion avecque lui.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

After he was ſettled in the Protectorſhip, he gave orders for ſeveral pieces of ordnance to be immediately caſt: it was deſired to know his pleaſure what arms ſhould be upon them? To which he anſwered, the Arms of the Commonwealth of England: and after a little pauſe, Let, ſays his Highneſs, the Motto be, "*Open thou our lips, and our mouths ſhall ſhew forth thy praiſes.*" Many of theſe pieces were extant at the Reſtoration, but were ſoon after broken up.

WORSTEDS.

Worſted ſtuffs are ſaid to have derived their name from the town of Worſtede, in Norfolk, the place where they were firſt manufactured. They are mentioned in the public inſtruments of the time of Edward III, in whoſe ſecond year, 1328, the weavers and workers of them were enjoined by Parliament to work them up to a better aſſize than they had done; and an enquiry was ordered to be made after the behaviour of Robert the Alnager of them. In the 37th of Edward III, 1364, the merchants were in the habit of coming into England to purchaſe them; and a few years after, 1377, conſiderable privileges were granted to the workers.

PRIOR'S CHLOE.

Prior's Chloe has been uſually ſuppoſed an imaginary perſon: but the late Sir.

William Muſgrave wrote the following memorandum in a copy of the Poems. "Prior's Chloe went to live at Welford, near Nottingham, where ſhe married a journeyman ſhoe-maker, a ſtranger, and died at Welford, in a houſe of Mrs. Bates, of whom ſhe rented it. She juſt lived to ſee her fortune ſpent ſo near as not quite to want: many curioſities were ſold after her death; of which what ſhe died worth chiefly conſiſted. She had ſomething ſprightly even when near dying."

CATHERINE PARRE'S FUNERAL.

Queen Catherine Parre died at Sudley Caſtle, in Glouceſterſhire, now a ruin, and was buried in the chapel with great ſplendour. The following account of her interment was extracted from a MS. in the College of Arms, in London, intituled, "A boke of Buryalls of trew noble Prſons." No. 1, 15. p. 98, 99.

A Brevyate of thentirement of the Ladye Katheryn Parre, Quene Dowager, late wiefe to Kinge Henrye theight, and afire wiefe to Sr. Thomas Lord Seymer of Sudley & highe Admyrall of Englond.

Itm. on Wenyſdaye the vth of Septembre, betwene ij & iij of the Clocke in the Morninge died the aforſeid Ladye, late Quene Dowager, at the Caſtle of Sudley in Glocеſtre Shyre 1548, and lyethe buried in the Chappell of the ſaid Caſtle.

Itm. She was cearid & cheſſid in leade accordinglie, and ſo remaynid in her pryvie Chambre, until things were in Aredynes.

Hereafire followethe the Prvifion in the Chappell.

Itm. Hit was hangid wth blacke clothe garniſhid wth Schoocheons of maryagys, vidz Kinge Henrye theight & her in pale undre the Crowne, her owne in lozenge undre the Crowne. Alſo, tharmes of the lorde Admyrall & hers in pale wthout Crowne.

Itm. Rayles covred wth blacke clothe ffor the mourners to ſytt in wch Stooles and Cuſsheons accordinglie wthout eyther herſſe mappe & vallence or tapres, ſaving ij tapres wherin were ij Scoocheons wch ſtode uppon the Corps during the ſervyce.

Thordre in proceadinge to the Chappell.

Ffyrſt ij Conductors in blacke wth blacke ſtaves.

Then Gentlemen and Eſquiers.

Then Knights.

Then Offycers of howſholde wth theyre whyte ſtaves.

Then the Gentlemen huiſhers.

Then Somſett heraulde in the Ks. cote.

Then the Corps borne by vj Gentlemen in blacke gownes with their hodes on theyre heades.

Then xl ſtaffe Torchis borne on eche ſide by Yeomen rounde abowte the Corps and at eche corner a Knight for Aſſyſtunce iiij wth theyre hodes on theyre heades.

Then the ladye Jane (Dowghter to the orde Mrques Dorſſett) chefe mourner, ledde by a eſtate, her trayne borne uppe by a younge ladye.

Then vj other ladie mourners ij & ij.

Then all Ladies & Gentlewomen ij & ij.

Then Yeomen iij & iij in a ranke.

Then all other ffollowinge.

The Mann of the Seruice in the Churche.

Itm. When the Corps was ſett wthin the Rayles and the mourners placid, the hole Quere began & ſange certen Salmes in Engliſhe & reade iij leſſons; and afire the iijde leſſon, the mourners accordinge to theyre degrees & as yt ys accuſtomyd offerid into the almes box, and when they hadde don, all other as Gentlemen or Gentlewomen that wolde.

The Offeringe don, Doctor Covrdall the Quenes Almner began his Sermonde wch was verie good and godlie, and in one place therof he toke a occaſion to declare unto the people howe that thei ſhulde none there thinke ſeyd nor ſpread abrode that the offeringe wch was there don, was don anye thinge to prffytt the deade but ffor the poore only, and alſo the lights wch were caried, & ſtode abowte the Corps were for the honnour of the Parſſon and ffor none other entente nor purpoſe, and ſo went thorowghe wth hys Sermonde, & made a Godlye prayer, and thole Churche aunſwerid and praied the ſame wth hym in thende.

The Sermonde don, the Corps was buried, during wch tyme the Quere ſonge Te Deum in Engliſhe.

And this don afire Dinnr the mourners and the reſt that wolde returnid homwarde agayne all wch aforſeid was don in a morninge.

ORIGINAL LETTER *from Thomſon, the Bard of the Seaſons, to———Patterſon*.*

[Written in 1748.]

This Letter lately appeared in an American Newſpaper, and it does not appear to have ever been publiſhed in Great Britain.

DEAR PATERSON,

In the firſt place, and previous to my letter, I muſt recommend to your favour and protection Mr. James Smith, ſearcher in St.

* Patterſon was Thomſon's deputy as ſurveyor of the Leeward Iſlands, and this letter was probably written in 1748.

Chriſto-

Chriſtopher's; and I beg of you, as occaſion ſhall ſerve, and as you find he merits it, to advance him in the buſineſs of the Cuſtoms. He is warmly recommended to me by Sargent, who in verity turns out one of the beſt men of our youthful acquaintance, honeſt, honourable, friendly and generous.

If we are not to oblige one another, life becomes a paltry, ſelfiſh affair—a pitiful morſel in a corner! Sargent is ſo happily married, that I could almoſt ſay—the ſame caſe happen to us all!

That I have not anſwered ſeveral letters of yours, is not owing to the want of friendſhip and the ſincereſt regard for you; but you know me well enough to account for my ſilence, without my ſaying any more on that head. Beſides, I have very little to ſay that is worthy to be tranſmitted over the great Ocean. The world either fertilizes ſo much, or we grow ſo dead to it, that its tranſactions make but feeble impreſſions on us. Retirement and Nature are more and more my paſſion every day. And now, even now, the charming time comes on: Heaven is juſt on the point, or rather in the very act, of giving Earth a green gown. The voice of the nightingale is heard in our lanes.

You muſt know that I have enlarged my rural domain, much to the ſame dimenſions you have done your's. The two fields next to me, from the firſt of which I have walled—no, no—paled in about as much as my garden conſiſted of before; ſo that the walk runs round the hedge, where you may figure me walking any time of the day, and ſometimes under night. For you, I imagine you reclining under cedars and palmettoes, and there enjoying more magnificent ſlumbers than are known to the pale climates of the North: ſlumbers rendered awful and divine, by the ſolemn ſtillneſs and deep fervours of the torrid noon! At other times I imagine you drinking punch in groves of lime or orange-trees; gathering pine-apples from hedges, as commonly as we may blackberries; poetiſing under lofty laurels, or making love under full-ſpread myrtles.

But, to lower my ſtyle a little; as I am ſuch a genuine lover of gardening, why don't you remember me in that inſtance, and ſend me ſome ſeeds of things that might ſucceed here during the ſummer, though they cannot perfect their ſeed ſufficiently in this, to them ungenial, climate, to propagate; in which caſe is the calliloo, that, from the ſeed it bore here, came up puny, ricketty, and good for nothing. There are other things certainly with you, not yet brought over hither, that might flouriſh here in the ſummer-time, and live tolerably well, provided they be ſheltered in an hoſpitable ſtove or green-houſe during the winter. You will give me no ſmall pleaſure by ſending me, from time to time, ſome of theſe ſeeds, if it were no more but to amuſe me in making the trial.

With regard to the brother gardeners, you ought to know, that as they are half vegetables, the animal part of them will never have ſpirit enough to conſent to the tranſplanting of the vegetable into diſtant dangerous climates. They, happily for themſelves, have no other idea but to dig on here, eat, drink, ſleep, and kiſs their wives.

As to more important buſineſs, I have nothing to write to you. You know beſt the courſe of it. Be (as you always muſt be) juſt, and honeſt; but if you are unhappily romantic, you ſhall come home without money, and write a tragedy on yourſelf*. Mr. Lyttleton told me that the Grenvilles and he had ſtrongly recommended the perſon the governor and you propoſed for that conſiderable office, lately fallen vacant in your department, and that there were good hopes of ſucceeding. He told me alſo that Mr. Pitt had ſaid that it was not to be expected that offices, ſuch as that is, for which the greateſt intereſt is made here at home, could be accorded to your recommendation; but that as to the middling or inferior offices, if there was not ſome particular reaſon to the contrary, regard would be had thereto. This is all that can be reaſonably deſired; and if you are not infected with a certain Creolian diſtemper (whereof I am perſuaded your ſoul will utterly reſiſt the contagion, as I hope your body will that of their natural ones) there are few men ſo capable of that imperiſhable happineſs, that peace and ſatisfaction of mind at leaſt, that proceed from being reaſonable and moderate in our deſires, as you are. Theſe are the treaſures dug from an inexhauſtible mine in our breaſts, which, like thoſe in the kingdom of Heaven, the ruſt of time cannot corrupt, nor thieves break through and ſteal. I muſt learn to work at this mine a little more, being ſtruck off from a certain hundred pounds a year, which you know I had.

Weſt, Mallet, and I, were all routed in one day. If you muſt know why—out of reſentment to our friend in Argyle-

* Paterſon had tried his hand on a tragedy at London, without much ſucceſs.

ſtreet

ſtreet. Yet I have hopes given me of having it reſtored, with intereſt, ſome time or other. Ah! that *ſome time or other* is a great deceiver.

Coriolanus has not yet appeared upon the ſtage, from the little dirty jealouſy of Tullus (Garrick) towards him who alone can act Coriolanus (Quin.) Indeed the firſt has entirely jockeyed the laſt off the ſtage for this ſeaſon; but I believe he will return on him next ſeaſon, like a giant in his wrath. Let us have a little more patience, Paterſon; nay, let us be chearful. At laſt, all will be well; at laſt, all will be over—here I mean! God forbid it ſhould be hereafter! But as ſure as there is a God, that will not be ſo.

Now that I am prating of myſelf, know that, after fourteen or fifteen years, the Caſtle of Indolence comes abroad in a fortnight. It will certainly travel as far as Barbadoes. You have an apartment in it, as a night penſioner; which you may remember I fitted up for you, during our delightful party at Northaw. Will ever theſe days return again! Don't you remember your eating the raw fiſh that were never caught?

All our friends are pretty much in *ſtatu quo*, except it be poor Mr. Lyttleton. He has had the ſevereſt trial a humane tender heart can have; but the old phyſician Time will at leaſt cloſe up his wounds, though there muſt always remain an inward ſmarting.

Mitchell is in the houſe for Aberdeenſhire, and has ſpoke modeſtly well; I hope he will be in ſomething elſe ſoon; none deſerves better; true friendſhip and humanity dwell in his heart. Gray is working hard at paſſing his accounts. I ſpoke to him about that affair. If he gives you any trouble about it, even that of dunning, I ſhall think ſtrangely; but I dare ſay he is too friendly to his old friends, and you are among the oldeſt. Symmer is at laſt tired of quality, and is going to take a ſemi-country houſe at Hammerſmith.

I am ſorry that honeſt ſenſible Warrender (who is in town) ſeems to be ſtunted in church preferment: he ought to be a tall cedar in the houſe of the Lord. If he is not ſo at laſt, it will add more fuel to my indignation, that burns already too intenſely, and throbs towards an eruption. Poor Murdock is in town, tutor to Admiral Vernon's ſon, and is in good hope of another living in Suffolk, that country of tranquillity, where he will then burrow himſelf in a wife, and be happy. Good-natured obliging Millar is as uſual. Though the doctor increaſes in his buſineſs, he does not decreaſe in his ſpleen; but there is a certain kind of ſpleen that is both humane and agreeable, like Jacques in the play: I ſometimes too have a touch of it. But I muſt now break off this chat with you, about your friends, which, were I to indulge it, would be endleſs.

As for politics, we are, I believe, upon the brink of a peace. The French are vapouring at preſent in the ſiege of Maeſtricht, at the ſame time they are mortally ſick in their marine, and through all the vitals of France. It is pity we cannot continue the war a little longer, and put their agonizing trade quite to death. This ſiege (I take it) they mean as their laſt flouriſh in the war. May your health, which never failed you yet, ſtill continue, till you have ſcraped together enough to return home, and live in ſome ſnug corner, as happy as the *Corycius Senex*, in Virgil's Fourth Georgic, whom I recommend both to you and myſelf, as a perfect model of the trueſt happy life. Believe me to be ever moſt ſincerely and affectionately,

Your's &c.

JAMES THOMSON.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE moſt elaborate and perhaps, on the whole, the moſt uſeful paper laid before this learned body, during the preſent year, is "*An Enquiry concerning the nature of heat, and its mode of communication, by Benjamin Count Rumford.*" The principal object of this Eſſay is to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the nature of heat, and of its mode of action, by which the author thinks that we may be enabled to excite it with greater economy, confine it with greater facility, and direct its operations with more preciſion and effect.

The Count ſets out with a deſcription of the apparatus invented and made uſe of for performing the ſeveral experiments, an

account of which was diſtinctly laid before the ſociety, but which cannot be ſucceſsfully repeated here without the aid of plates. From the firſt ſeries of theſe experiments he concludes, "that all the heat which a hot body loſes, when it is expoſed in the air to cool, is not given off to the air which comes into contact with it, but that a large proportion of it eſcapes in rays, which do not heat the tranſparent air through which they paſs, but, like light, generate heat only when, and where, they are ſtopped and abſorbed."

As the reſults of various other experiments made with a view to determine the relative quantities of rays emitted from the ſurfaces of different ſubſtances, from living animals, dead animal matter, &c. we are informed that thoſe ſubſtances which part with heat with the greateſt facility, are thoſe which alſo acquire it moſt readily, or with the greateſt celerity: and alſo that the greater the power is which an animal poſſeſſes of throwing off heat from the ſurface of his body, independently of that which the ſurrounding air takes off, the leſs will his temperature be affected by the occaſional changes of temperature which take place in the air; and the leſs will he be oppreſſed by the intenſe heats of hot climates.

It is well known, ſays this philoſopher, that *negroes* and people of colour ſupport the heats of tropical climates much better than white people. Is it not probable that their colour may enable them to throw off calorific rays with greater facility, and in greater abundance; and that it is to this circumſtance they owe the advantage they poſſeſs over white people, in ſupporting heat? And ſhould it be true, that bodies are cooled, not in conſequence of the rays they emit, but by the actions of the frigorific rays they receive from colder bodies, yet, as it has been found by experiment, that thoſe bodies which emit calorific rays in the greateſt abundance, are alſo moſt affected by the frigorific rays of colder bodies, it is evident that in a very hot country, where the air and all other ſurrounding bodies are but very little colder than the ſurface of the ſkin, thoſe who by their colour are prepared and diſpoſed to be cooled with the greateſt facility, will be leaſt likely to be oppreſſed by the accumulation of the heat generated in them by reſpiration, or of that excited by the ſun's rays.

From various experiments, related by the Count, we learn that calorific rays are thrown off in greater abundance from a *black* ſurface, than from one that was not blackened. Hence he thinks meaſures might be taken for the preſervation of the health of Europeans who quit their native climate to inhabit hot countries; at leaſt, under ſuch circumſtances, he ſays, nothing ſhould prevent him blackening his ſkin, or, at leaſt, wearing a black ſhirt in the ſhade, and eſpecially at night; in order to find out, if, by thoſe means, he could render himſelf more comfortable.

Several ſavage tribes which inhabit very cold countries, beſmear their ſkins with oil, which gives them a ſhining appearance, and reflects the rays of light very copiouſly from their ſurface. "May not, therefore, the frigorific rays, which arrive at the ſurface of their ſkin, be alſo reflected by the highly poliſhed ſurface of the oil with which it is covered?" In that caſe, inſtead of deſpiſing theſe poor creatures for their attachment to a uſeleſs and loathſome habit, we ſhould be diſpoſed to admire their ingenuity; or rather the goodneſs of their inviſible guardian and inſtructor, who teaches them to like and to practiſe what he knows to be uſeful to them.

From other experiments Count Rumford is diſpoſed to believe that the Hottentots derive advantages from beſmearing themſelves, exactly ſimilar to thoſe which negroes derive from their black colour: and he thinks that a knowledge of the phyſical advantages which thoſe ſavages derive from ſuch practices, may enable us to acquire the ſame advantages by employing more elegant means. "A knowledge of the manner in which heat and cold are excited, would enable us to take meaſures for theſe important purpoſes with perfect certainty: in the mean time, we may derive much uſeful information, by a careful examination of the phenomena which occaſionally fall under our obſervation.

"If it be true that the black colour of a negro, by rendering him more ſenſible to the few frigorific rays which are to be found in a very hot country, enables him to ſupport the great heats of tropical climates without inconvenience, it might be aſked, how it happens that he is able to ſupport, naked, the direct rays of a burning ſun?

"Thoſe who have ſeen negroes expoſed naked to the ſun's rays in hot countries, muſt have obſerved that their ſkins, in *that ſituation*, are always ſhining. An oil exudes from their ſkin, which gives it that ſhining appearance, and the poliſhed ſurface of that oil reflects the ſun's calorific rays. If the heat be very intenſe,

ſweat

ſweat makes its appearance at the ſurface of the ſkin. This watery fluid not only reflects very powerfully the calorific rays of the ſun, which fall on its poliſhed ſurface, but alſo, by its evaporation, generates cold. When the ſun is gone down, the ſweat diſappears; the oil at the ſurface of the ſkin retires inwards; and the ſkin is left in a ſtate very favourable to the admiſſion of thoſe feeble frigorific rays which arrive from the neighbouring objects."

As reſulting from other experiments the Count infers that the *warmth* of any kind of ſubſtance uſed as clothing, or its power of preventing our bodies from being cooled by the influence of ſurrounding colder bodies, depends much *on the poliſh of its ſurface*: for upon careful examination, it will be found that thoſe ſubſtances which ſupply us with the warmeſt coverings, as furs, feathers, ſilk, &c. are not only ſmooth, but highly poliſhed: it will alſo be found, other circumſtances being equal, that thoſe ſubſtances are the warmeſt which are the fineſt, or which are compoſed of the greateſt number of fine poliſhed detached threads or fibres. The fine white ſhining fur of a Ruſſian hare is much warmer than coarſe hair; and fine ſilk, as ſpun from the ſilk-worm, is warmer than the ſame ſilk twiſted together into coarſe threads.

Formerly Count Rumford conſidered the warmth of natural and artificial clothing as depending *principally* on the obſtacle it oppoſed to the motions of cold air by which the hot body is ſurrounded; but by a patient examination of the ſubject, he is now convinced, that the efficacy of radiation is much greater than he had ſuppoſed it to be. Only a very ſmall part of the heat which a hot body appears to loſe, when it is cooled in the air, is in fact communicated to that fluid; a much greater portion of it being communicated to other ſurrounding bodies at a diſtance.

If the hypotheſis of the communication, or rather *generation*, of heat and cold by *radiation*, as explained by this philoſopher, be true, it will, he conceives, enable him to illuſtrate in a ſatisfactory manner, what has been called the *non-conducting* power of tranſparent fluids, with reſpect to heat: for if heat be really communicated, or excited, in the manner thus deſcribed, it is evident that a *perfectly tranſparent* fluid can receive heat only at its ſurface; and conſequently that heat cannot be propagated in ſuch a fluid by communication from one particle of the fluid to another.

It cannot be aſcertained whether any of the fluids with which we are acquainted are *perfectly tranſparent*: but pure water, and air, and moſt other fluids which are tranſparent to the light, poſſeſs, probably, a high degree of tranſparency in regard to calorific and frigorific rays; or give a free paſſage to them when they have once paſſed their ſurfaces. An even or poliſhed ſurface has been found to facilitate very much the reflection of the rays of light; the Count therefore aſks, "May it not alſo, in all caſes, have an equal tendency to facilitate the reflection of calorific and frigorific rays?"

In ſome experiments with large cylindrical veſſels, where they were expoſed naked to cool in the air, their ſurfaces were poliſhed, and they were a long time in cooling. But when the ſurface of the veſſel was blackened, or covered with other ſubſtances, the veſſel was found to cool more rapidly. A large proportion of the frigorific rays from the ſurrounding colder bodies were, in the former caſe, reflected at the poliſhed ſurface of the metallic veſſel; but, in the latter caſe, more of them were abſorbed.

When a large drop of water rolls about, without being evaporated, upon the flat ſurface of a piece of red-hot iron, the ſurface of the drop is *poliſhed*; and the calorific rays being moſtly reflected the water is heated very little. If the iron be *leſs hot*, the water penetrates the pores of the oxide which covers the metal—the drop ceaſes to have a poliſhed ſurface—acquires heat very rapidly—and is ſoon evaporated.

If a drop of water be placed on a clean and poliſhed ſurface of a metal not ſo eaſily oxidable as iron, it will retain its ſpherical form and poliſhed ſurface, under a lower degree of temperature than on iron.

If a large drop of water be put carefully into a clean ſilver ſpoon, previouſly heated very hot, the drop will ſupport the heat a conſiderable time; but, after the ſpoon has been ſuffered to cool down nearly to the temperature of boiling water, a drop of water will be evaporated inſtantaneouſly. Hence it is inferred that under high temperatures, air is attracted by metal, ſo much more ſtrongly than water, that even the weight of a drop of water is not ſufficient to force away the ſtratum of air which covers, and adheres to, the ſurface of a metal on which the drop repoſes; but, at lower temperatures, this does not ſeem to be the caſe.

We ſhall conclude this part of the Count's

Count's enquiries with an account of an experiment, eaſily repeated, and which he made with a view of inveſtigating the cauſe of the ſlow evaporation of drops of water placed on hot metals.

Experiment.—Taking a clean poliſhed ſilver ſpoon, he blackened the inſide of it with the flame of a wax candle; and then put a large drop of water into it which rolled about the ſpoon, without wetting its blackened ſurface. He then attempted to make the water boil over the flame of the candle, but found it impoſſible. If the bowl of the ſpoon were touched with the finger a hiſſing noiſe announced that it was extremely hot, but the water remained quiet in the ſpoon, without being evaporated. Having in vain attempted to make this drop of water boil, he poured the drop into the palm of his hand, which was only warm though the handle of the ſpoon was too hot to be held even with ſeveral wrappings of linen about.

By holding the ſpoon, with a pair of tongs, over the flame of the candle for a longer time, the drop gradually *changed its form*, became leſs, and at length evaporated: from being ſpherical and lucid, it took an oblong form, and its ſurface became obſcure; and when it was evaporated, it left a ſkin behind it, which was compoſed of the particles of black matter, that had by degrees attached themſelves to its ſurface, and which, probably, had contributed not a little, to its being at laſt heated and evaporated.

The change in the form of the drop of water, and the gradual loſs of its lucid appearance, led the Count to ſuſpect that it had turned round during the experiment. But if it really did ſo, its motion muſt either have been extremely rapid, or very ſlow; for though he examined it with the utmoſt attention, he could not perceive that it had any rotatory motion.

A farther illuſtration of our author's theory, and the *practical uſes* to be derived from the many facts eſtabliſhed by his experiments, will be given in our next number.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

A Picturesque Repreſentation of the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Amuſements of the Ruſſians; with an accurate Explanation of each Plate, in Engliſh and French, printed at Bulmer's Preſs.

IN our Retroſpect for July 1803, we noticed the firſt volume of this very ſplendid work, which is compriſed in three volumes, imperial folio, and now completed, and ſold at Meſſrs. J. and J. Boydells, Cheapſide, and at the proprietors, No. 8, Coneſay-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, (at five guineas each volume;) where ſpecimens of the original drawings may be ſeen.

The work is dedicated, by permiſſion, to his Imperial Majeſty, of whom there is a portrait, from a picture, painted by G. Kugelgan, engraved by E. Scriven, hiſtorical engraver to the Princeſs of Wales.

The Ruſſians, always a great and powerful nation, but little known to the reſt of Europe, till drawn into notice by the creative mind of their great law-giver Peter the Firſt; have now attained a weight and importance in its ſcale, that muſt give an intereſt to any thing that may tend to elucidate their manners. That a field ſo ample, ſhould hitherto have been ſo little trodden, is rather extraordinary; for while we have been inundated with tours and picturesque journeys through Greece, Italy, Switzerland, &c. Ruſſia, which whether viewed in point of ſcenery, character, or coſtume, is at leaſt as intereſting as any of them, has been rarely deſcribed. To remedy this deficiency is the leading object of the preſent work, in which the authors profeſs that truth ſhall always be the leading feature; and to diſplay accurate repreſentations, they have certainly had eminent opportunities, for Mr. Atkinſon, who made and etched the drawing, was (as well as Mr. Walker, who is engraver to his Imperial Majeſty,) eighteen years a reſident in Ruſſia; the artiſt aſſerts, that he has viſited and drawn from nature every ſcene which he deſcribes. The ſketches, though neceſſarily ſlight, are extremely forcible, ſpirited, and characteriſtic, and in the colours of nature. The authors ſtate that in ſubmitting them to the public, they are aware, that the want of finiſh and detail, may be objected to by thoſe who have been accuſtomed to ſee coſtumes treated in a geographical, rather than a picturesque manner; but as character, action, and expreſſion, and not the minute particulars of dreſs, form the diſtinguiſhed features of nations, it is to thoſe great objects they have devoted their principal attention.

They do not, however, wiſh it to be inferred, that any part, however ſlightly treated, has been neglected; or left through ignorance to the imagination of the beholders; neither do they claim indulgence for defects, which ought not to exiſt. Their intention is to prepare the public for finding that ſecondary, which is generally made principal, for it is much eaſier to give a figure its true dreſs, than its appropriate character; a knowledge of which cannot be obtained without an intimate acquaintance, and long reſidence among them. By this work, an Engliſhman may form a very tolerable idea of their boyiſh amuſements, domeſtic habits, local cuſtoms, and manly exerciſes, from the cradle to the grave. The etchings are in an excellent ſtyle, have every appearance of tinted drawings, and are generally pictureſque, ſpirited and characteriſtic, and coloured from nature, with great taſte.

The Dance of Death, painted by Hans Holbein, and engraved by W. Hollar. Printed for J. Harding, St. James's Street.

Of the indefatigable and admired Wenſeſlaus Hollar, Mr. Walpole remarked, that his largeſt prints are indifferent; the nearer his works approach to want a magnifying glaſs, the nearer they approach to perfection. The ſame writer juſtly obſerves, in his anecdotes of painting, that in the prints which Hollar has given of Holbein's *Death's Dance*, there are groupes of figures, and a richneſs of Fancy and invention, peculiar to himſelf. Every ſubject is varied and adorned with buildings and habits of the times, which he had the ſingular art of making pictureſque. The thirty-two original prints here mentioned, with Hollar's portrait of himſelf and Holbein, are introduced in this volume, which to the antiquary, connoiſſeur, and man of taſte, muſt be extremely intereſting. Mr. Harding, to accommodate all deſcriptions of purchaſers, has publiſhed it in quarto at 21s. in large paper octavo, 15s. and ſmall, 10s. 6d.

The Waterfall, engraved by Samuel Middiman, from a Landſcape painted by Zuccarelli, for Lord Bute, expreſſly for the Luton Collection, where it is now placed. Publiſhed for Meſſrs. J. and J. Boydell, Price 10s. 6d.

Previous to the time that Alderman Boydell publiſhed *Woollet's Niobe, Ceyx and Alcyone, Celadon and Amelia*, &c. the Engliſh ſchool of engraving was held in very low eſtimation, and immenſe ſums paid for French prints imported into this country. Theſe, and ſome other prints, changed the current of commerce in theſe articles, and ſince that time Engliſh prints have been exported to the Continent to a much larger amount. To the above engravings, this very beautiful print of *The Waterfall* is intended as a companion, and it is worthy of being thus aſſociated; and being put at the ſame price, may be claſſed as one of the cheapeſt prints that has been publiſhed for many years.

From the proprietors of the exhibition of ancient ſtained glaſs in Pallmall, Lord Carliſle has recently publiſhed a moſt ſuperb window, originally placed in the church of St. John, at Rouen, in Normandy. The ſubject is, *The Viſitation*, from Sebaſtian del Piombo. It is about eight feet ſquare, and is executed with wonderful force and brilliancy. The deſign is grand, ſimple, and intereſting. We have been informed that it coſt Lord Carliſle three hundred and ſixty guineas, and that he has preſented it to York Minſter, to which place Mr. Stevenſon, the late proprietor, is gone to ſuperintend the erection of it.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE foundation of a new building at the Britiſh Muſeum has been juſt laid; the principal apartment of which will be entirely devoted to antiquities. We underſtand the great Sarcophagus from Alexandria will be placed on four arches; and in different parts of the ſame room the other monuments from Egypt. It will communicate with the ſouth wing of the preſent ſtructure, but we believe it is not yet ſettled whether the ſame ſtyle of architecture will be followed. The Muſeum, as it now ſtands, reſts upon brick arches, and being originally intended only for a private dwelling, cannot be expected to be ſo durable as a building ſolely erected for a national repoſitory.

The manuſcript of the third volume of the LIFE of GENERAL WASHINGTON has been received in London, and the quarto edition will make its appearance about the middle of November. The anxiety with which each ſucceeding volume of this work is expected, and the wide circulation

culation which they have acquired, prove the veneration of the people of England for the illuſtrious ſubject of the work, and their eſtimation of the performance of Mr. MARSHALL, its reſpectable author.

The literary world will be glad to hear that the ſecond volume of Mr. HORNE TOOKE's Επεα πτεροεντα, is completely finiſhed, and will be ſent to the preſs immediately.

Mr. HARWOOD will ſpeedily publiſh, in one large quarto volume, embelliſhed with plates, The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the City and Church of Lichfield, containing its ancient and preſent ſtate, civil and eccleſiaſtical; collected from public records and other authentic evidences.

In the courſe of November will appear, illuſtrated with plates, The Teſtimonies of Dr. CLARKE, reſpecting the ſuppoſed Tomb of Alexander the Great, ſurrendered to the Britiſh army at the capitulation of Alexandria, and now in the Britiſh Muſeum; with an Introductory Diſſertation on the Apotheoſis and Portrait of Alexander, and a Brief Account of the Ruins of Sais.

In a few days will appear two elegant volumes of ORIGINAL ESSAYS, by Dr. MAVOR, under the title of "*A Father's Gift to his Children.*" This is properly the ſecond edition of an anonymous work, which appeared a few years ago, under the name of the "*Youth's Miſcellany*," and which was very favourably received; but it is ſo much improved and enlarged, as to conſtitute a new publication.

Dr. WILSON, of Wincheſter, is about to publiſh the fourth, or concluding, volume of his valuable work on Febrile Diſeaſes.

Dr. SAUNDERS has in the preſs a new edition of his Treatiſe on Mineral Waters, with additions and improvements.

A charitable Inſtitution, embracing an intricate claſs of diſeaſes, thoſe of the EYE and the EAR, is about to be inſtituted in this metropolis, by Mr. J. C. SAUNDERS, the demonſtrator of Practical Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hoſpital. A perſon contributing an annual ſubſcription of One Guinea is to be a governor, and to have the right of recommending, and keeping under the care of the charity, one out-patient; or two, if his ſubſcription amounts to Two Guineas. Such a charity cannot fail to receive powerful and general ſupport, and it has already been ſtrongly recommended by the teſtimonials of ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed phyſicians and ſurgeons of the metropolis.

The Materials for a Gloſſary, which were collected by the late Mr. BOUCHER, of Epſom, and in part prepared for the preſs, are now in the hands of Sir FRED. MORTON EDEN, Bart. whoſe qualification as a ſucceſſor in the arduous taſk, leads us to hope that ere long a plan may be formed for the publication of the work.

The Rev. Mr. EVANS, of Iſlington, has in the preſs, An Account of Worthing, and its Vicinity; which will be embelliſhed with an engraving, and a map of the ſurrounding country.

The Fifth Faſciculus of the Britiſh Confervæ, by Mr. DILLWYN, is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed the 1ſt of December.

Mr. L. W. DILLWYN, of Swanſea, and Mr. DAWSON TURNER, of Yarmouth, are engaged in preparing a Naturaliſts' Guide through England and Wales, deſigned to aſſiſt Naturaliſts, by preſenting them at one view with the Plants, &c. that they may expect to find in the different countries: and they will be obliged by any information as to the *loci natales* of any of the rarer animals or plants, addreſſed to either of them, as above.

Mr. EDLIN, of Uxbridge, has juſt completed a Treatiſe on the Art of Bread-making. The intention of the author has been to concentrate into one point of view every thing that is at preſent known reſpecting the manufacture of Bread, in order that the knowledge of an intricate and intereſting ſubject, which has hitherto been very imperfectly explored, might be diffuſed through every claſs of ſociety.

A full and accurate Tranſlation is in the preſs, with illuſtrative Notes, of "General BERTHIER's Memoir of BONAPARTE's Campaigns in Egypt and Syria; together with the Operations of General DESAIX in Upper Egypt."

The fifth and ſixth volumes, being the concluding ones, of the Scientific Dialogues will certainly be publiſhed in the courſe of next month.

The arrangement for the Chriſtmas Courſe of Lectures at the Royal Inſtitution, which commences on the 13th of November, is as follows, viz. Mr. DAVY will deliver twelve Lectures on Chemical Analyſis.—Mr. FLETCHER twenty-four Lectures on Natural Philoſophy.—Mr. LANDSEER three Lectures on Engraving.—And Dr. CROTCH ſix Lectures on Muſic.

A Tranſlation of FIORELLI's Hiſtory of the Fine Arts, illuſtrated with various engravings, and with notes and additions, by an eminent Engliſh Artiſt, will ſhortly make its appearance in London, in five elegant volumes.

The

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have appointed Mr. JOHN THOMSON Profeſſor of Surgery to the College, and have directed him to deliver annually, during the winter ſeaſon, a Courſe of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. The courſe will be commenced on Wedneſday the 31ſt of October.

Though what is ſaid of the *Olberian Hercules* appears to have been an impoſition, as it was very early ſuſpected to be, an article has appeared in one of the papers which appears entitled to better credit. It ſtates, that Dr. OLBERS has diſcovered a comet in *Bootes*. In ſo large a conſtellation, this intelligence is of very little uſe: but it makes another ſtatement, which may be uſeful: that he has diſcovered another *New Planet*. Of the obſervations for ſeveral days theſe are three:

1804.

Sept. 1. R.A. 2° 25′ Decl. 0° 37′ N.
Obſerver, *Hardinge*.

8. 1° 29′ 39″ 0° 49′ 19″ S.

11. 1° 12′ 5″ 1° 11′ 55″
Olbers.

Appearance as of a ſtar of the 8th magnitude, *reddiſh*. If its apparent motion ſhould continue to be retrograde, and its declination to encreaſe at the ſame rate to 8th November from 8th September, being 61 days, its geocentric place would be then as underwritten: R. A. 353° 59′ 6″. Decl. 13° 25′ 53″ S. Which would give its place a little W. of δ of the *Southern Fiſh* in *Right Aſcenſion*, but about 14° S. of it: in a ſpace very clear from any conſpicuous ſtars, on Thurſday the 8th of November next, when it would paſs the meridian about half paſt eight in the evening, with an alt. of about 26°. It appears that its *Deſcending Node* lies very near to the *Equinoctial Point*, and that the *Inclination* of its orbit is conſiderable. Its *apparent* motion in R. A. 7′ 32″ daily. *Retrograde* motion in *Declination*, 12′ 34″ S. daily. By its *Retrogradation*, which appears pretty equable, its *relative* velocity, compared with that of the *Earth*, may be calculated: and it will be found (if theſe remarks upon the tables from which the extract has been made are correct) to be not far from *Mars* in the *ſyſtem*, but proper to the *Sun*. If the ſpots of the Sun were obſerved in September laſt, (an opportunity which the writer of this article regrets to have neglected,) they were probably found unuſually large, numerous, and denſe.

Mr. WINSOR, the patentee of the new Coke, is every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday exhibiting the curious and very beautiful effects of this new diſcovery, at the Lyceum, in the Strand. To the economiſt, as well as to the natural philoſopher, the exhibition will be deemed of the utmoſt importance. Mr. W. demonſtrates very ſatisfactorily to thoſe who are at all acquainted with the principles of chemiſtry, that all combuſtible ſubſtances, ſuch as the wood and coal which we commonly uſe, will yield, at a ſmall expence, *five* coſtly products, viz. oil, pitch, acid, coke, and inflammable gas: that the latter product alone not only, when properly managed, furniſhes the *moſt intenſe heat*, but the pureſt light. Hence he infers, and apparently with great juſtice, that the diſcovery muſt, if properly encouraged, be the moſt prolific ſource of the wealth of nations.—We mean in our next number to give a full account of the whole proceſs.

The diſcovery ſaid to have been lately made, by Earl STANHOPE, of a particular mechaniſm by which the keys of muſical inſtrument are made to print the notes when they are touched, has been claimed, as is uſual in caſes of this kind, by certain continental mechanics. A Berlin Journal affirms that a ſimilar invention was produced at Berlin, by Hohfield, fifty or ſixty years ago. Pfeiffer, an organ-builder, at Stutgard, has alſo given out that he is at preſent conſtructing a machine by which whatever is played on the keys of an inſtrument, will be printed by the movement. This mechanic profeſſes to have had the idea from Bregal, a mathematician, of Biberack. We ſtate theſe claims, but, at the ſame time, inform the ſeveral claimants that the method was known and deſcribed in one of the early volumes of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London.

Several new editions of the Claſſics have lately made their appearance in Germany, where polite literature is very much cultivated. SCHMIEDER has juſt publiſhed Quintius Curtius, with notes and elaborate commentaries.

WAGNER is about to preſent the public with a new edition of Cicero de Legibus.

SCHUTZ, well known as the editor of Eſchylus, is proceeding in an edition of the Complete Works of Cicero.

And KONIG has lately publiſhed a Commentary of the Satires of Perſius.

FABRE D'OLIVET has lately publiſhed, at Paris, a tranſlation of the Poetry of the 13th Century, in two volumes. The work

work is entitled the *Troubadour*, or *Occitanic* Poetry of the 13th Century. The word occitanic is formed from the *Oc* language (*langue d'Oc*) in which the Provençal Troubadours wrote.

A Supplement to RENOUARD's Aldine Hiſtory; and a ſecond volume of the *Bibliotheca Veneta*, will be publiſhed in the courſe of the next year, by MORELLI.

Dr. WOLF, of Nuremberg, and Dr. MEYER, of Offenback, are preparing "A new Ornithology of the German and French Birds."

A French emigrant, of the name of PARENT, has lately, by means of a ſubſcription, been enabled to commence a ſearch for antiquities at the village of Auguſt (formerly a Roman colony of Auguſta Rauracorium) near Baſil. His labours, at preſent, have hitherto been only rewarded by a few coins and other relics of little value. Another ſubſcription is ſet on foot to continue the work.

At Stockholm, will be publiſhed very early in the next year, the Works of the late Count JOHN GABRIEL OXENSTIERA, in Proſe and Verſe, in three volumes. Literature is making conſiderable advances in this city; a variety of tranſlations from the Engliſh, German, and French, have lately appeared. There has alſo been publiſhed a German and Swediſh Dictionary, by JONAS WICKFORT.

Nothing can be more grateful to the friends of humanity than the information which we receive, from time to time, reſpecting the progreſs of inſtruction in the vaſt Ruſſian Empire. The ſuperiors of ſeveral Baſilian monaſteries have engaged for themſelves and their ſucceſſors, to pay conſiderable ſums, out of their revenues, for the erection of ſchools in their reſpective dioceſes. M. SEWERGIN has preſented the Inſtitute of Public Inſtruction, at St. Peterſburg, with a Cabinet of Minerals, collected by himſelf. The Emperor has ordered the revenues of the City of Tſchernigow to be appropriated to the erection and maintenance of uſeful inſtitutions in that place. In conſequence of which a houſe for the education of fifty orphans, and another for the inſtruction of 408 ſcholars in mechanical arts, have already been opened. At Odeſſa a commercial ſchool has been lately eſtabliſhed. The St. Peterſburg *Free Society of the Lovers of Literature, Science, and Art*, have publiſhed the firſt volume of their tranſactions, which contains the regulations of their ſociety, its tranſactions during the firſt two years, and productions of various writers in proſe and verſe. At Moſcow no leſs than four periodical works have, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, made their appearance: the following are the reſpective titles—Novelties of Ruſſian Literature — Pythagoras — The Political Journal, and The Lover's Journal. At Kaluga another periodical work has been eſtabliſhed, entitled Urania.

VAUQUELIN has, in his own opinion, completely aſcertained that the new ſuppoſed earth of Klaproth, denominated *Ocroite*, owes its peculiar qualities to a mixture of oxide of iron, and that the mineral from which Klaproth extracted it contains no new earth whatever.

The Company of Geographers and Agriculturiſts, ſent by the Preſident of the United States to examine the courſe of the Miſſouri to its ſource, and the nature of the country through which that river flows, appeared in January laſt at its mouth, where their paſſage was oppoſed by the Spaniſh commander. They therefore retired to Kaſkaſkias on the oppoſite bank of the Miſſiſſippi, till the Spaniards have evacuated Louiſiana. It is underſtood that they have made ſome very important geographical diſcoveries.

Mr. HARDING, of Bremen, is ſaid to have diſcovered a new moveable ſtar, on the firſt of September; it appears to be of the eighth magnitude, and is ſuppoſed to be a new planet, ſimilar to the Ceres or Pallas: its motion was retrograde to the ſouth.

The aſſociated Bookſellers of America, at their fourth meeting, on June 18, at New York, agreed to offer the following premiums: — 1ſt, A Gold Medal of 50 dollars for the beſt ſpecimen of American printing, on American paper, with American ink: the ſpecimen to be not ſmaller than 500 copies of 300 pages. 2d, For the ſecond ſpecimen, not leſs than 300 copies of 150 pages, a Gold Medal of 20 dollars. 3d, For the beſt ſpecimen of paper of American manufacture, being not leſs than 50 reams, a Gold Medal of 20 dollars. 4th, For the beſt ſpecimen of American bookbinding, a Gold Medal of 25 dollars. 5th, For the beſt ſpecimen of American printing ink, a Gold Medal of 25 dollars.

The ANNALS of AGRICULTURE, by Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG, have, of late, attracted extraordinary notice in Germany. A man of eminence in the knowledge of rural œconomy, Mr. ALBERT THAIR, is, accordingly, preparing to commence, with the beginning of the year 1805, a publication under the very ſame title, which is to conſiſt, in part, of tranſlations from Mr. YOUNG's work, and partly of details

details reſpecting the rural œconomy of Germany, ſimilar to thoſe by which YOUNG illuſtrates that of England.

VOSS, the famous poet and philologiſt, has been lately, for ſome time, with a friend, at Ulm, and is expected to accept the appointment of Profeſſor of Philology in the Univerſity of Wurtzburgh, with a ſalary of 3000 guilders, to which he is invited by Count Thurheim, preſident of the regency.

The manufacture of paper is now proſecuted with very conſiderable activity and ſkill, at different paper-mills which have been eſtabliſhed in the vicinity of St. Peterſburgh.

Schools for Veterinary Medicine have been lately inſtituted at St. Peterſburgh, Moſcow, and Lubny, in the Ruſſian dominions. Six ſtudents of ſurgery have been alſo ſent from Ruſſia to attend the Veterinary Schools at Berlin and Vienna.

On the 21ſt of September, about eleven o'clock at night, Mr. BODE, in the Obſervatory at Berlin, had a view of the new planet firſt diſcovered by Mr. Inſpector HARDING, at Berlin, on the 1ſt of September. Its nearing was eaſt-by-north, 14. of the Whale, according to Mr. Bode's catalogue of the ſtars. It appeared as a planet of the ſeventh magnitude. He calculated its meridian altitude at 11h. 55′ 21″; it's apparent right aſcenſion at 359° 27′ 46″; its ſouth declination 3° 38′ 23″. He conſiders it as a planet not known before Mr. Harding's diſcovery, and belonging to the region of Ceres and Pallas.

The Society lately inſtituted at Lauſanne, to exterminate the Small-pox by Vaccination, have publicly offered to pay 100 livres to any perſon who, after ſucceſsfully undergoing vaccination under their care, ſhall take the ſmall-pox.

M. LEGOUX DE FLAIX, member of the Aſiatic Society, at Calcutta, who had long been employed in the Eaſt Indies; has been recommending and endeavouring to introduce into France, the ſimple method of the Hindoos, for cleaning and bleaching linen and cotton cloths, by means of ſteam.

In a memoir lately read to the Phyſical Society, of Geneva; M. HUBER proves, by deciſive experiments; 1. that bees make wax, by an internal ſecretion; therefore, the wax does not exiſt in the pollen of the ſtamina, but they extract it from the ſaccharine part of the honey; the ſugar given them for food, furniſhes wax juſt as well as honey itſelf: 2. that the pollen of the ſtamina is deſtined entirely to feed the worms or larvæ of the bees. If, therefore, you deprive a hive of pollen, and give the bees honey, they will ſtill make wax, but the worms will periſh of inanition; if you deprive it of honey and leave the pollen, the worms will continue to thrive, but the bees will not make an atom of wax.

In a paper preſented to the Agricultural Society of the department of Vienne, by M. SIAUVE, a method is ſuggeſted for the purification of water, uſed for domeſtic purpoſes, and for the ſeparation of thoſe particles of ſelenite, to which are owing the incruſtations on tea-kettles, and other utenſils. This method is extremely ſimple, and conſiſts in placing horizontally, in the middle of a common water-butt, a falſe bottom perforated with a great number of ſmall holes. The butt being thus divided into two equal parts, the upper is filled with pieces of charcoal, which muſt neither be too large nor too ſmall, thoroughly burned, light and well-waſhed. Immediately under the cock, by which the water enters the butt, muſt be placed a ſmall hollow cylinder, capable of holding one or two quarts, and perforated with ſeveral holes at the lower extremity. The uſe of this cylinder, being merely to break the force of the water, and prevent it from falling upon the charcoal with ſuch violence as to detach from it any particles of dirt, and waſh them through into the lower receptacle, it is of little conſequence of what material it is made. The water thus filtered into the lower diviſion of the butt, will always be perfectly limpid and ſalubrious. M. Siauve thinks, that this contrivance might be made ſubſervient to the intereſts of agriculture as well as domeſtic economy; and that it would be highly advantageous to provide water thus filtered for the cattle, during the whole of the dog-days, and particularly when the ponds and ſtreams are infected by the rotting of hemp and flax.

Extract and faithful tranſlation of certain paſſages, contained in an intereſting Italian letter, from M. L'ABBE' MORELLI, at Venice, to M. Chardon la Rochette "It is not my intention to relinquiſh," ſays this learned librarian, "the continuation of my *Bibliotheca Manuſcripta*; but my numerous avocations, and the reſearches that I am engaged in, for my friends and correſpondents, leave me no leiſure for ſtudies that require time and attention. To ſatisfy the deſires of certain individuals, I have publiſhed a diſſertation relative to a few Venetian Voyagers, that are but little known. I have requeſted our common friend, M. de Villoiſon, to tranſmit you a copy. The hiſtory of the

the *Aldi*, carefully compiled by M. Renouard, has given riſe to a wiſh in ſome of my friends, that I ſhould write upon the Manutii, ſomething worthy of them. I ſhall comply the more willingly with their ſolicitations, as I have already collected a great maſs of materials, that would remain ever buried in obſcurity, unleſs I ſhould myſelf produce them forth to the light. A Venetian has more facilities than a foreigner, to diſcuſs a ſubject of this nature. It is no ſmall diſcovery, that of the firſt act of the *Clytemneſtra* of Sophocles, eſpecially in a library where M. Schweighœuſer had collated ſome manuſcripts, for the edition of Brunk. It ſhould ſeem that M. Mathœi is fortunate in diſcoveries, as we were already indebted to him for the hymn to Ceres. Nevertheleſs, I am not very forward to place implicit credit in ſuch things. M. Mathœi has, himſelf, publiſhed ſome pieces, already in print, taking them to be unpubliſhed. I recollect, alſo, that Ruhnken cauſed me to make ſome unavailing reſearches for the *Metaphraſis of the Odyſſey*, by *Demoſthenes* of Thrace, ſuppoſing it unpubliſhed. For my own part, I thought myſelf obliged to undeceive the public, with reſpect to a tragedy ſaid to be recently diſcovered, and attributed to Varius. More than one learned man fell into the ſnare; yet it was nothing but the *Progné* of our compatriot Corrano, as I announced to our friend de Villoiſon, by a printed letter, which is doubtleſs known to you. Thus it becomes proper to verify the diſcovery in queſtion, as a number of intelligent perſons, and who have a high reputation in letters, are intereſted in it,"—"With reſpect to this laſt paragraph," ſays M. Chardon la Rochette, "namely, that which relates to the pretended diſcovery of Heerkens, it is well known that it is in his Icones, or Portraits, in elegiac verſe, printed at Utrecht, in 1787, and publiſhed the year following, in France, under the falſe date of Paris, (gr. in 8vo.) that he has founded the ridiculous romance, by which he pretends to maintain his diſcovery, and to attribute this tragedy, to which he gives the title of *Tereus*, to *Lucius Varius*. I had collected, at the head of my copy, all the original pieces of this ſingular proceſs, without forgetting the printed letter of M. the Abbé Morelli. So long as M. Heerkens lived, I did not wiſh to trouble his repoſe, and ſo much the more, as he was, in other reſpects, a man of merit; but now that he is no more, I hope his ſhade will not be offended, if I ſhould publiſh this literary anecdote, and accompany it with certain details and other pieces by way of juſtification.

In a chemico-medical diſſertation, lately publiſhed at Leyden, the author treats of the diminution of the number of perſons afflicted with the ſtone, in Batavia. He firſt traces an outline or hiſtorical ſketch of the above complaint, in his own country: he then ſhews that this cruel malady was not formerly ſo common as it has been ſince: in the 17th century it became more frequent, ſince that time the number of perſons ſubject to the calculous malady has diminiſhed gradually, as is demonſtrated by tables communicated to M. SCHULTENS, by the learned botaniſt, M. Vrolick; according to the above tables, the following is the number of the operations performed at Amſterdam: From 1701 to 1725, 220—1726 to 1750, 159—1751 to 1755, 64—1776 to 1800, 39. It would be intereſting to aſcertain the cauſe of this diminution, it would lead perhaps to the diſcovery of a remedy for the ſtone, or the means of preventing it. M. Schultens gives a chemical analyſis of the *calculi*, which he has obſerved, and of the urine of patients that had lived upon different aliments: he has remarked, that the different kinds of malt liquor produce a great quantity of phoſphoric acid, in thoſe that were not accuſtomed to it; whilſt a moderate, but habitual, uſe of the ſame liquors produces leſs of the phoſphoric acid and more of the uric acid; he conſiders wine as the cauſe of the formation of the glutinous matter which combines the uric acid, and produces the calculous. Animal ſubſtances appear likewiſe, to him, to be very proper to form the uric acid; while, on the contrary, a vegetable nouriſhment conduces to the formation of the phoſphoric acid, the action of which is always freed, ſeparate, and repugnant to that of the uric acid, which produces the calculus. It reſults from theſe obſervations, that calculous patients, or perſons afflicted with the ſtone, ought to drink water and live upon vegetable ſubſtances.

The EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has granted permiſſion to diſpoſe of, by lottery, a large collection of Ruſſian books, worth 500,000 roubles. The printed catalogue extends to 145 pages, and contains the titles and ſhop price of 2612 books, in the Ruſſian language. The winner of the higheſt prize will be entitled to 10,000 roubles worth of books.

An igneous meteor obſerved at Befort, by citizen LOUIS ORDINAIRE, correſpon-

dent of government for agriculture and meteorology, and member of ſeveral learned ſocieties.—" On Thurſday, the 5th complementary day, year 11, (September 22d, 1803,) at 7 o'clock at night, I was returning out of the country; the air was lightly agitated by a gentle breeze at E. N. E.; and the night very dark. At the diſtance of about half a league from Befort, the ſky became brilliant, and ſo full of luſtre, that the country ſeemed illuminated as with a thouſand bougies; upon which we inſtantly diſcovered a globe of fire proceeding from a cloud; it paſſed over our heads, and precipitated itſelf into another cloud. The globe was of a reddiſh, yellowiſh hue, and extremely brilliant. It ſeemed to be about 6 or 8 feet in diameter. It left behind it ſome faint traces of light ſimilar to thoſe uſually produced by fire-works. The globe remained viſible during, at leaſt, one minute. The horſes were very much affrighted, and ran off on a gallop. The coachman was, likewiſe, ſtruck with terror, and two ladies were taken ill: when the globe plunged into another cloud, it rolled over itſelf, forming a ſemicircle. I loſt ſight of it over a wood, about 200 paces from us. There I preſume, or near it, the exploſion muſt have taken place. We heard, in fact, a ſort of ſtifled noiſe, like that of a cannon exploded at a diſtance. The meteor was ſeen at Befort and the neighbouring villages; the exploſion was noticed in that town, and was taken for an earthquake; glaſs veſſels were heard to ſhake, and the houſes had a kind of ſhock, that was very terrifying. The globe proceeded from the north-eaſt, to the ſouth-weſt; my barometer at Befort was at 27 p. 4. li., and my thermometer at 10 degrees one quarter above the freezing point. The variation at Befort is 27 p. 1 l. and 6s.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Fifteen Songs, ſung by Mrs. Mountain in the Lyric Noveliſt, an admired Entertainment, performed at the principal Towns in the United Kingdom; ſome of which have been ſung with unbounded Applauſe at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Poetry, by Mr. Cherry. The Muſic, compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Dr. Callcott, Mr. Webbe, Mr. Shield, Mr. Hook, Mr. Davy, Signior Lauza, Mr. Roſs, of Aberdeen, and Carolan, the Iriſh Bard. 12s.

MOST of theſe ſongs are too attractive not to have been well received wherever they may have been ſung; indeed, we have ſeldom found, in an aſſemblage of the like number, ſo great a proportion of pleaſing matter. The talents of the different maſters engaged in the work (all of the firſt rank) are, generally ſpeaking, exhibited to much advantage; and Carolan, the Iriſh bard, is ſeen in his moſt pleaſing point of view.

Le Reve, une Sonate. Compoſée par M. Willhelma. 3s.

This compoſition, compriſing four movements, is intended for the piano-forte; and may be claſſed with the firſt-rate productions for that inſtrument. Many of the ideas are conceived with eloquence; and a reſpectable portion of ſcience is every where evident. If we have to hint any drawback to its merit, it is that of its not being ſufficiently marked with *originality* of character. It is, however, highly pleaſing in its general effect; and will, we doubt not, find many admirers.

Davis's occaſional Collection of Popular Dances; arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, or Violin, with proper Figures. Vol. I.

The nature and deſign of this publication, will be beſt explained by the words of the editor; who, in his advertiſement, tells us, that he "wiſhes to lay before the public, every ſcarce and valuable compoſition applicable to the dance; and that he has engaged the ſervices of ſeveral profeſſors, who will occaſionally furniſh him with new and popular productions, both foreign and domeſtic." The work may be had in numbers, 1s. each; or, in one volume, 10s. 6d. containing twelve numbers. Conſiderable taſte, we muſt ſay, has been exerciſed in ſelecting theſe pleaſing trifles, as well as in the ſtyle in which they are brought forth. The frontiſpiece is fanciful and elegant; and the engraving does Mr. Davis the higheſt credit.

The much-admired Air, Laura and Leuza, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, with additional Keys; by J Monro. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Monro has formed from this air a pleaſing and improving exerciſe for the piano-forte. The digreſſions and embelliſhments are judicious; and the general conduct of the piece beſpeaks conſiderable ſkill in this ſpecies of muſical arrangement.

"The

"*The Garland of Love is the Willow.*" *A favourite Song, ſung by Miſs De Camp, at the Theatre-royal, Drury-lane. Compoſed by Thomas Welſh.* 1s.

Mr. Welſh, by this little vocal production, has conferred an obligation on the lovers of genuine ballad-melody. The paſſages are eaſy and unlaboured; and appear to be dictated by the ſentiment of the poetry. In a word, the ideas are, in general, natural and intereſting; and, while the ear is delighted, the heart feels an effect that ſurvives the ſounds by which it is produced.

Twelve Divertimentos and Two Hymns for the Piano-forte. Compoſed for, and dedicated to, the Juvenile Pupils of L. C. Nielſon. 7s.

The chief recommendation of theſe divertimentos, is the unaffected familiarity of their ſtyle. The compoſer's meaning is ſo ſimply conveyed, as fully to meet the conception of that claſs of practitioners for whoſe uſe the publication is profeſſedly intended. The hymns are for the *voice*, what the other pieces are for the *fingers*—ſhort, eaſy, exerciſes; and well calculated for the early ſtage of practice.

A favourite Sonata for the Piano-forte; compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. James Smith. By L. C. Nielſon. 2s. 6d.

This ſonata, though written with ſimplicity, may be practiſed with advantage by thoſe who have made a tolerable progreſs in execution. The paſſages are ſo diſpoſed for the hand, as to ſpeak a familiar acquaintance with the true character of piano-forte muſic, and are too ingeniouſly conſtructed not to be found pleaſing to the cultivated ear.

The New Grand Overture to the Mountaineers; as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; and dedicated to J. P. Kemble, Eſq. Compoſed by W. H. Ware. 2s.

This overture is written with ſpirit; and much freedom, if not originality, of fancy is diſplayed in moſt of the paſſages. With its effect in the band we were much pleaſed, and think it, in its preſent ſhape, a promiſing candidate for favour with piano-forte performers.

"*Soft as the downy Wing of Love;*" *a favourite Song ſung by Miſs Howell, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Compoſed by I. Hook, Eſq.* 1s.

This is one of the pleaſanteſt of Mr. Hook's almoſt innumerable vocal productions. The ideas are expreſſive, and ſo well connected, that we find in the whole, what ſhould be found in every ballad, only *one* character of melody. We venture little in predicting the general good reception of this ingenious trifle.

"*Juſt like Love is yonder Roſe;*" *a favourite Rondo ſung by Mr. Braham, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Compoſed by John Davy.* 1s. 6d.

Mr. Davy has given to the words of this ſong an attractive and appropriate melody. Its form is much that of the rondo, and the returns to the ſubject are ingeniouſly managed.

Mr. Bainbridge, of Holborn Hill, has invented a new ſpecies of Flageolet, which, in its performance, requires no *pinching* or *half-covering* for the upper notes. Among ſeveral other advantages over the common Flageolet, the preſent inſtrument poſſeſſes the important one of rendering the fingering, by its new apertures and keys, as methodical and as regular as that of the German flute. The compaſs is extenſive, and the pitch an octave to the latter inſtrument. Theſe are real improvements upon the common flageolet; we therefore give Mr. Bainbridge the credit due to his ingenuity; and only lament, that a blind fondneſs for his invention has led him to over-rate its effect, and to attribute to it powers that we are in the habit of allowing only to magic and ſupernatural agency.

Judging by the *Specification* given in our laſt Number, of the invention for keeping in tune various ſtringed inſtruments, we cannot but compliment the projector on the novelty and apparent efficacy of the principle on which he operates; and we congratulate the muſical public on the ſtrong promiſe of his ſucceſs in an undertaking as arduous as uſeful, and as laudable as ingenious. A contrivance for the great purpoſe Mr. Wood has in view has long been a *deſideratum* in the world of harmony, and has occupied the meditation of many inventive mechanics; but we know of no plan on which we ſhould reſt ſo much expectation as on the preſent, and ſhall wait with ſome anxiety for the completion and appearance of the ſpecimen.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN BYWATER'S (NOTTINGHAM) *for a* NEW METHOD *of* CLOTHING *and* UNCLOTHING *the* SAILS *of* WIND-MILLS, *while in* MOTION.

THIS invention conſiſts in rolling or folding up *to the whip*, and unrolling and unfolding again, the cloths of common windmill ſails, while in motion, by means of cylinders or rollers of any ſhape, as long as the ſails, with a toothed wheel at one end of each, working either directly or indirectly into two wheels, without arms, which are hung ſo as to turn upon a ring of iron fixed to the ſhaft lead. cloſe behind the back ſtocks, and which may be alternately ſtopped, ſo that the wheels at the ends of the cylinders muſt directly, or by means of a connection of wheels called carriers or nuts, work into them, by revolving round them through the power of the wind acting on the ſails, ſo that the cylinders muſt neceſſarily turn round and roll up or fold, or unroll or unfold, the cloth which is faſtened to them, according to the reſpective wheel without arms which is ſtopped for that purpoſe.

Obſervations—It appears that Mr. Bywater's leading deſign was to meet the wiſhes of the millers, and, as he himſelf expreſſes it, to do the buſineſs, *in their own way*, by rolling the cloth, or any part of it, *up to the whip*, in an eaſy and expeditious manner, by the agency of the miller himſelf, who, by pulling a rope within-ſide the mill, may reduce the ſurface of the cloth, and return it again at pleaſure, while the mill is in motion.

The machinery is made chiefly of caſt-iron; it is cheap and durable without being cumberſome; the conſtruction is ſo ſimple, that it may be prepared for any mill by knowing the dimentions only; and the time of fixing it will not be longer than eight or ten days.

Windmills are often expoſed to danger from ſudden ſqualls of wind, while the ſails are clothed and going, which are often incapable of outriding the ſtorm. The uncertainty of the wind alſo, and the danger in long and dark nights, often deter the miller from grinding when he is in the greateſt need; and the time and trouble neceſſary to ſtop the mill, and alter the cloth ſo frequently, in unſettled weather, are ſuch as to prevent him from doing a great proportion of the work which might otherwiſe be done. By means of Mr. Bywater's machinery, the miller, without ſtopping the mill, may, in a few ſeconds, unclothe the whole of the ſails if neceſſary: he may even gain more power, by expoſing a greater ſurface of cloth in *low winds*, than he could prudently adopt, without the conſtant and ready controul which, by this invention, he will always be able to exerciſe over the wind.

It ſhould likewiſe be obſerved, that the improvements above deſcribed are capable of being applied, at a ſmall expence, to old mills, and we are aſſured, by the patentee, that he has fitted up a very old mill with his machinery, which performs its work with eaſe and ſafety.

MR. WM. PETHER'S (BRISTOL) *for* CERTAIN METHODS *for* PREVENTING *or* CURING SMOKEY CHIMNIES.

The plan laid down in this Specification is very ingenious, and may be deſcribed in a few words. Suppoſing the chimney properly conſtructed, and the opening below no larger than neceſſary, Mr. Pether recommends that the top be completely ſtopped, and that the ſmoke ſhould paſs out on the ſides of the chimney juſt below the top, by means of valves conſtructed according to the following method. The valves, which, after his own name, he calls *P. therons*, are triangular, with the point hanging downwards. Although they may be made of almoſt any ſubſtance fit for the purpoſe, Mr. P. prefers ſtrong tin plate, that is iron tinned over. The valves are to be ſuſpended from the baſe by means of a ſtrong braſs wire, faſtened to the upper edge, and traverſing at the ends, through two pieces of braſs or copper metal, well ſoldered to the ſides of the machine.

It is evident, that as the valves open outwards, thoſe of them againſt which the wind blows will by that alone be kept cloſe; while the others, being affected by no external preſſure, will give way to the aſcending ſmoke, and ſuffer it to eſcape with eaſe.

Obſer-

Obſervations—In all thoſe caſes in which ſmokey chimnies are occaſioned by the current of wind beating down them, it ſhould ſeem that this method would be highly advantageous, ſo long as the valves, in that expoſed ſituation, can be kept in order, free from ruſt, and from being clogged by the conſtant aſcent of ſmoke and ſoot; but upon the free action of the hinge, and upon its continuing in that perfect ſtate, muſt depend the merit of the invention. Smokey chimnies are ſo detrimental to domeſtic comfort, that we welcome every attempt made to remedy the evil, and we ſincerely hope that experience may prove Mr. Pether's invention more perfect and efficacious than we ſhould be apt to infer as the reſult of mere reaſoning.

MR. JOHN BROWN'S (POOLE) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* WHEELS *of* CARRIAGES.

It would be impoſſible to do juſtice to this invention without the aſſiſtance of figures; we therefore merely announce that it is applicable to windlaſſes, capſtans, and to the hawſe-holes of ſhips, as well as to carriages; and that the patentee mentions, among others, the following as advantages which will be gained by the adoption of his plan: 1. In the wheels of carriages, the friction between the box and axle-tree is removed, and the ſame number of horſes will be enabled to draw a much heavier weight. 2. Capſtans, windlaſſes, and hawſe-holes, fitted up according to his method, will lighten the labour of heaving an anchor, and thus, in critical ſeaſons, ſave anchor, cables, and even the ſhip's crew.

MR. MICHAEL LOGAN'S (ROTHERHITHE) *for a* CONSERVATIVE LOCK, *for* PRESERVING *the* WHOLE QUANTITY *of* WATER, *which, at preſent is* EXPENDED *in the* PASSAGE *of* VESSELS *through* LOCKS; *and for* RAISING *great bodies, or quantities of* WATER *to any* ASSIGNED ALTITUDE, *&c. &c.*

In this ſpecification are firſt enumerated ſeveral mechanical and hydroſtatical principles, upon which the invention depends; afterwards we are informed, that a grand reſervoir is to be built, equal in capacity to contain the whole quantity of water wanted for the lock. This reſervoir is to be conſtructed parallel to the line of the canal, and under the bed of the upper level. The floor of the reſervoir, where the canal does not exceed five feet depth of water, may be laid in the ſame place with that of the lower level, allowing for ſtrength in the conſtruction of the covering by which the water of the upper level is ſupported. Under the platform of the upper gates is conſtructed the ſubterraneous paſſage of communication between the lock and the reſervoir, through which paſſage the flux and reflux of the whole body of water wanted for the uſe of the navigation at each lock are alternately continued and preſerved in the operation of the locks. Parallel to each ſide of the lock are conſtructed the galleries which contain jointly the whole quantity of water which is the effective power in the operations of the lock. At the extremity of each gallery is ſunk and eſtabliſhed the ſhaft or pit which receives and delivers, alternately, the whole quantity of water from and to the gallery, upon the flux and reflux of the lock, or in the aſcending or deſcending of any veſſel in her paſſage through it.

We have next a plan of conſtruction, illuſtrated with drawings; then a deſcription of operative principles applied in forming the lock; and, laſtly, a detail of the dimenſions and ſections of it.

MR. JOSEPH WILKES'S (MEASHAM, DERBY) *for a* METHOD *of* MAKING PASTE.

Boil a quantity of mealy potatoes, and maſh them without peeling; then take as many and one third more of raw potatoes, and obtain the ſtarch or flour from them, by grating them into a veſſel of water, and reſerving only the finer particles. The maſhed potatoes are to be diluted, beat up, and paſſed through a ſieve. They are then to be put into a boiler, and, when nearly boiling, the ſtarch produced from the grated potatoes is to be added, and the whole boiled together about twenty minutes, during which it muſt be kept carefully ſtirred; it is then patent paſte, and is to be put into a wide veſſel to cool.

ERRATA in our laſt Number.—p. 192, col. 2, l. 42, for *ſtare*, read *ſtare*.—l. 43, for *fool*, read *poor*.

NEW

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, 44 Geo. III.

" An Act to repeal the ſeveral Duties under the Commiſſioners for managing the Duties upon ſtamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, in Great Britain, and to grant new and additional Duties in lieu thereof. 43 Geo. 3, Cap. 98." (Paſſed July 28, 1804.)

(Continued from Page 256, No. 120.)

LAW-STAMPS, *commencing* OCTOBER 11, 1804.

ARTICLES or Contract to ſerve as a clerk to a ſolicitor, or attorney in any of the courts at Weſtminſter—110l.

———— in any of the courts of Great Seſſions in Wales, or in the counties Palatine of Cheſter, Lancaſter, or Durham, or in any Court of Record in England holding Pleas amounting to orty ſhillings, not being in any of the courts at Weſtminſter—55l.

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Perſon actually and legally ſworn, admitted, and inrolled to be an attorney (in the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Counties Palatine of Cheſter, Lancaſter, Durham, or Great Seſſions in Wales) not chargeable with any ſtamp duty on his admittance as a ſolicitor in any other court of equity; nor a ſolicitor in any court of equity, on his admittance in any other court of equity; a ſolicitor in any court of equity at Weſtminſter, on his admittance as attorney of the King's Bench or Common Pleas.

Certificate to be taken out by every ſolicitor, attorney, notary, proctor, agent, or procurator, in any of the Inns of Court, or in the cities of London or Weſtminſter, or within the limits of the Two-Penny Poſt, or within the city and ſhire of Edinburgh (if he has not been admitted three years) yearly—5l. If he has been admitted three years or more—10l.

———— in any other part of Great Britain out of the limits above mentioned (if he has not been admitted three years) yearly—3l.

If he has been admitted three years or more—6l.

Exemptions.—Every officer or clerk of any of the ſaid courts charged with land-tax in reſpect of his office, and employed in any action, ſuit, proſecution, or other proceeding in the buſineſs of his office only.

Certificate to be taken out by every ſpecial pleader, draftſman in any court of equity, or conveyancer in London or Weſtminſter, or within the limits of the Two-Penny Poſt, or city or ſhire of Edinburgh, yearly—10l.

———— in other part of Great Britain, annually—6l.

Exemptions.—Serjeants at law, barriſters, ſolicitors or attornies, notaries, proctors, agents, or procurators, perſons employed to ingroſs or copy any deed or proceedings not drawn by themſelves, public officers drawing official inſtruments, perſons drawing agreements under hand only, or wills.

Every perſon who ſhall, for or in expectation of any fee, gain, or reward, directly or indirectly, draw or prepare any conveyance of or deed relating to any real or perſonal eſtate, or any proceedings in law or equity, except ſerjeants at law, barriſters, ſolicitors, attornies, notaries, proctors, agents, or procurators, having obtained regular certificates, and ſpecial pleaders, draftſmen, in equity, and conveyancers, being members of one of the four inns of court, and having taken out the certificates, mentioned in this Act, at the head office, and except perſons ſolely employed to ingroſs things not drawn by themſelves, and except public officers drawing official inſtruments, ſhall forfeit fifty pounds. But nothing herein ſhall prevent any perſon drawing any will or any agreement not under ſeal, or any letter of attorney, 44 Geo. 3, c. 98, ſ. 14.

Warrant to any ſolicitor, attorney, notary, proctor, agent, or procurator, in Great Britain, to ſue or defend in any of the courts at Weſtminſter, or in any eccleſiaſtical court, or in any of the courts of Admiralty or Cinque Ports, or in any courts in Scotland, the Great Seſſions in Wales, or in the counties Palatine, or any other court holding pleas to the amount of forty ſhillings—5s.

Exemptions.—Warrant to ſue or defend, in any inferior court, wherein the debt or

damage shall not amount to forty shillings, or upon any indictment, information, suit, writ, or process in the name of the King, or at the instance of the Attorney General, Advocate of Scotland, or any other officer authorized to prosecute in his Majesty's name; but these exemptions are not to extend to *quo warranto*, nor to informations in equity at the relation of private persons; nor to informations wherein any person, other than his Majesty, shall be entitled to any penalty.

And nothing contained in the old Act of 25 Geo. 3, shall extend to prevent any solicitor, attorney, notary, proctor, agent, or procurator, charging in his bill the amount of this duty of five shillings on warrants to sue, &c. 38 Geo. 3, c. 98, s. 15.

The new Duties, which follow in this Part of the Schedule, relate wholly to specific Articles, only professionalty used, and are omitted, in order to comprize in this Number the remainder of such of the new Duties as seem to affect the Public in general.

LICENCE STAMPS.

Licence granted by justices for selling beer, by retail, yearly—2l. 2s.; in Scotland, 2l. 1s.

Exemptions.—Licences by the Chancellors in the two universities in England, a master-warden, freeman, or one of the commonalty of the vintners of London, by patrimony or apprenticeship, or the three wine-taverns within the borough of St. Alban's.

Licence for uttering or vending by retail, within London, Westminster, or the limits of the Two-penny Post, any hats, yearly—2l.

Licence in any other place than as last above mentioned, yearly—5s.; in Scotland, only, 5s.

Licence to be taken out by the proprietor and compounder of, and by every person in Great Britain vending, or exposing to sale, Quack Medicines within the cities of London or Westminster, or within the limits of the Two-penny Post, or within the city of Edinburgh, each licence, yearly—2l.

For each such Licence in any other city or borough, or in any town corporate, or in the towns of Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, or in Scotland, yearly—10s.

For each such Licence in any other part of Great Britain, yearly—5s.

Licence to a Pawnbroker within London and Westminster, or within the limits of the Two-penny Post, yearly (except only those who lend at 5l. per cent.)—10l.

——— without the limits, not taking more than 5l. per cent.—5l.; in Scotland also, 5l.

Licence to Lottery-Office Keepers, within London, Edinburgh, or within twenty miles of either, yearly—50l.

——— not being within London, Edinburgh, or within twenty miles of either, in case such person shall not have taken out a licence, yearly—50l.

——— to any person who shall not have paid the duty of 50l. for a Licence, yearly 10l.

——— to be taken out by every Postmaster letting horses to travel post or for a day, or any less period than twenty-eight successive days—5s.

——— to be taken out by every person who shall keep any public stage coach for carrying not more than four inside-passengers (children in lap excepted) yearly—5s.

——— carrying more than four, but not more than six, inside-passengers, for each carriage—6s.

——— carrying more than six, but not more than eight, inside-passengers, for each carriage—7s.

——— carrying more than eight, but not more than ten, inside-passengers, for each carriage—8s.

——— carrying more than ten inside-passengers, each such carriage—9s.

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(*To be continued.*)

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted* FREE *of* EXPENCE.

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Rubeola	7
Scarlatina	9
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Hæmorrhois	2

The diſeaſe of hæmorrhois appeared in one of the inſtances to have originated principally from mental irritation, its frequent recurrence, at leaſt, was uniformly preceded by ſuch a ſtate of mind. A remarkable elucidation this fact affords of the important ſympathy which actually exiſts between one and another, apparently unconnected, part of the human ſyſtem. The repoſe and quiet of the conſtitution form an important and, perhaps, an indiſpenſable ingredient in the cure of the diſorder.

Out of the pale of Diſpenſary practice there occurred a patient with an inflammation, which was ſucceeded by an ulceration of the rectum: this was cured by the operation of a very violent, or what is technically termed a *draſtic*, purgative; it acted in the manner of a ſurgical operation; the preceding pain was exceſſively aggravated during the paſſage of the remedy through the body; but inſtantly afterwards the pain was relieved, and never ſince has recurred.

In two caſes of aſthenia, or exhauſted ſtrength, one the relict of typhoid fever, and the other produced by a courſe of medicinal treatment, the Reporter preſcribed, not merely the temperate adminiſtration of corroborative regimen and remedies, but likewiſe, a point that appeared to him of conſiderable importance, that they ſhould be frequently *varied* during the proceſs of convaleſcence. He acted upon the principle, that by changing the kind, he rendered it leſs neceſſary to increaſe the quantity of the reſtorative agents. If, after a certain period, any one ſtimulant or tonic have loſt in ſome degree its power of acting, another be applied, although not originally or intrinſically ſuperior in power, it will preſerve a continuity of progreſs, which might otherwiſe be interrupted, towards the ſtate of perfect reſtoration. The doſe ought not to be increaſed, but the ingredients which compoſe it ſhould be changed or newly modified in their adminiſtration. Bark ſhould alternate with ſteel, port with madeira, coffee with tea; and when all phyſical ſtimuli fail, they ſhould, in caſes that admit of it, be reinforced by the aid of moral and intellectual excitation.

In an inſtance of inveterate and hereditary epilepſy, where moſt of the uſual modes of treatment had been tried in vain, the Reporter was lately induced to ſubject the patient to a complete courſe of mercury,—a medicine which, from its alterative and penetrating power, it was not unreaſonable to believe, might work an important and ſalutary change in the character of his conſtitution. The experiment is not as yet advanced ſo far, as to authorize a decided opinion with regard to the ultimate reſult; but, from the apparent amelioration which has already taken place, there is ſufficient ground to hope, that the propriety of this trial will be juſtified by the ſucceſs of its termination. It is of material conſequence, that epilepſy ſhould be attended to and vigorouſly oppoſed in its earlieſt ſtage; as the recurrence of each paroxyſm is calculated to accelerate and aggravate the ſymptoms of the ſucceeding; and likewiſe to ſink deeper and fix more firmly the root of the diſeaſe.

Its influence on the intellectual faculties is a matter of ſerious and awful importance. Every fit, although in general conſidered as merely a corporeal malady, commits a depredation upon the mind, which is found gradually to wear away by the frequent and violent invaſions of this dreadful diſorder. Imbecility and idiocy are the ordinary, and almoſt inevitable, conſequences of its protracted exiſtence in the conſtitution.

Typhus, which appeared ſo frequently in the earlier years of the Reporter's experience, ſeems now to be almoſt aboliſhed. The preſent rarity of its occurrence can ſcarcely be accounted for. No moral or phyſical agent, that we know of, can explain the phenomenon. Perhaps, ſome myſterious and clandeſtine alteration that has taken place in the condition of the atmoſphere may be the real cauſe of the change in the exiſtent ſtate of diſeaſe. Although typhus do not prevail, complaints which bear an affinity to it have occurred. Several patients labouring under ſcarlatina have been recently under the care of the Diſpenſary. In this month, as in the preceding, the free admiſſion and circulation of pure and cool air, as well as frigid ablution, has been inſiſted upon as a matter of peculiar and cardinal importance; but, in one or two inſtances, they were obſtinately objected to; they were *agreeable*, and on that account thought not *medicinal*.

The proceſs of cure in diſeaſe is apt to be regarded, by both the opulent and indigent vulgar, as neceſſarily a *painful* operation. The idea that prevails, is, that what is not obnoxious to the feelings of an invalid, cannot be conducive to his recovery. The contrary, however, is, in

moſt inſtances, the fact. In caſes of actual diſeaſe, what the patient wiſhes for, the phyſician ought, in general, to preſcribe. In ſuch circumſtances, the impulſe of inclination, when it has not been perverted by prejudice, or debauched by previous habit, is rarely calculated to miſconduct or betray.

The ſubſequent remark of a claſſical and philoſophical phyſician, although it refer to a particular diſeaſe, may, with ſome alteration, be applied to diſeaſes in general. "How fruitleſs and how perverted are the efforts by which learning and ſcience have in general attempted to combat this fatal diſeaſe (plague). The remedies were not to be traced in the prevailing ſyſtems of medicine, or in the pharmacy of the ſhops; but it is probable they might have been found in the refreſhment of the breeze, in the dews of night, and in the waters of the Nile."*

Southampton-row, J. REID.
Ruſſell-ſquare. Oct. 23, 1804.

Had it not been for the able and ſufficient anſwer of Dr. UWINS' to an attack in a late number of the Monthly Magazine, on an obſervation of the Reporter, he might perhaps be diſpoſed to have replied to it in a full and formal manner. The eſſential miſtake of the animadverter appears to conſiſt in not underſtanding what is meant by *theory*. Theory he ſeems to regard as preceding and oppoſing actual obſervation: whereas, theory is merely a generalization and explanation of facts. No ſpeculation in medicine, or in any other ſcience, can be ſolid and ſecure, that is not founded upon the ſound and ſubſtantial baſis of experience.

The following letter, by the reſpectable writer of the preceding Report, printed and diſtributed by the Colonel of the Clerkenwell Corps of Volunteers, will, we doubt not, prove intereſting to our readers at the preſent period. *Edit.*

To F. MAGNIAC, *Eſq.*
Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the C. L. V. I.

SIR,

HAVING had the honour to be appointed phyſician to the corps under your command, I think it incumbent upon me to ſuggeſt a few hints, with regard to the health of its members, and the beſt means of preventing the attack of thoſe diſeaſes to which military men in general, and volunteers more eſpecially, are liable in times of actual ſervice.

Theſe diſeaſes conſiſt principally of rheumatic or catarrhal affections, and the diſorders of the inteſtinal canal, which appear in the various ſhapes of cholera, diarrhœa, and dyſentery.

Againſt ſuch complaints, the firſt and eſſential preſervative is a complete envelope, from head to foot, of woollen cloathing; of every article of which each ſoldier ought to carry a duplicate, as a frequent change will be of material utility and importance.

In caſe of encampment, or of being expoſed to the inclemencies or viciſſitudes of the weather, in the open and perhaps nocturnal air, or on the damp and naked ground, diluent liquors, if warm, are decidedly improper, having a direct tendency to relax the veſſels which open upon the ſurface of the body, and thus to render it much more liable, than it otherwiſe would be, to the claſſes of diſeaſe above mentioned. This remark applies particularly to thoſe who have not before known the perils and inconveniences of military life.

In ſimilar circumſtances, a ſtrict abſtinence ought likewiſe to be inculcated from the taking of raw fruit, from the drinking of cyder, perry, and alſo every kind of *malt* liquor, with the exception perhaps of porter, which, from the tonic ingredients it contains, is the leaſt objectionable. All of them, however, are apt, more eſpecially in the autumnal months, to give riſe to diſorders of the bowels.

In inſtances where cordials may be deemed neceſſary, a mixture of ſpirit and water, weak, cold, and without ſugar, or any other ingredient, will anſwer more effectually the deſired purpoſe, and, in various reſpects, be accompanied with a leſs degree of inconvenience and objection.

No one, Sir, is more deeply penetrated than I am, not merely with the moral, but likewiſe with what I have peculiar and extenſive opportunities of obſerving, the phyſical injury that ariſes from inordinate ſtimulation. But, at the ſame time, I venture to give it as my opinion, that there are occaſions and emergencies, when ſuch ſtimulants, as in the ordinary tenor of life are unadviſeable and deſtructive, may be turned to temporary advantage. Wine, for inſtance, taken every day in any conſiderable quantity, impairs the tone of the ſtomach, and cannot fail gradually to diſorganize the ſtructure of the frame.—But in caſes of low fever or extreme debility, ariſing from other cauſes, even twice the quantity might not only be ſafe, but neceſſary, in order to abridge the continuance of diſeaſe, or to arreſt it in its progreſs towards a fatal termination.

* Currie's Medical Reports.

In like manner, when the mind is called upon to combat againſt the apprehenſion of death, and the body againſt the inconveniences and fatigue of exertions to which, both in their degree and kind, we have not yet been accuſtomed; it is obviouſly not inexpedient or improper, to have recourſe to a proportional addition of cordials and invigorants. This remark is meant to apply excluſively to the moment before an actual conflict. To volunteers, the greater part of whom, in all of their former life, have been confined to commercial and pacific habits, the firſt onſet of battle is moſt likely to be the ſeaſon of alarm: it muſt appear, therefore, a matter of eſſential importance, that the ſtrength and ſpirits of the men ſhould be raiſed, by artificial means if neceſſary, ſufficiently high to make or to meet the firſt attack; and when once put properly into motion, the operation of the mind will ſuperſede the neceſſity of any further ſtimulus or excitement.

I entertain, Sir, the higheſt opinion of, and feel the utmoſt confidence in the loyalty, the patriotiſm, and the valour of the inhabitants of this iſland. But men, however laudable their principles, and however ardent may be their feelings, when ſummoned to act in ſcenes of danger, to which they hitherto have been perfect ſtrangers, may, without any humiliation of their character, ſtand in need, for a time, of extraordinary and mechanical ſupport.

Temperance is neceſſary to health, and abſtinence conducive to longevity; but circumſtances, it muſt be confeſſed, ſometimes occur, that produce exceptions to rules, which in general ought to be moſt ſcrupulouſly and religiouſly obſerved.

I have now, Sir, communicated to you the reſult of my reflections with regard to the ſubject upon which I began to write. I cannot, however, conclude without congratulating you and myſelf on our having gentlemen of ſo reſpectable a character in the ſurgical department, who, I am confident, will be ready and zealous, upon every occaſion, to co operate with me, in promoting the health of the corps under your command, to which we have the honour of being profeſſionally attached.

I am, Sir,
With the higheſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
J. REID.

Southampton-row, Ruſſel-ſquare,
Sept. 21, 1804.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

BUTCHER, Robt. Pennial, Laurence Poutney lane, wine merchant. (Noy, Mincing lane

Bennet, James and Samuel Loveſey, High Holborn, pawnbrokers, Mining lane. (Punton, Hand court Fleet ſtreet

Baker, John. Peckham, carpenter. (Evans, Birching lane

Baruh, Daniel, White chapel road, apothecary. (Keys, James's court, St. Mary axe

Binns, Thos. Bromſgrove, nail factor. (Nald and Fladgate, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand

Cole, William, Goſport, wine-merchant. (Williams and Brookes, Lincolns inn

Clegg, James, Shadwell, mariner. (Leſlie, Token houſe yard

Caſtell, Samuel, and Walter Powell, Lombard ſtreet, bankers. (Hanſon and Birch, Chancery lane

Campbell, James, Covent garden, vintner. (Clarkſon, Eſſex ſtreet. Strand

Cutler, John, Maidſtone, linen draper. (Harman, Wine office court

Coates, John, Hamilton ſtreet, Piccadilly, taylor. (Cannon, Leiceſter place

Cunningham, John. Epſom, ſhopkeeper. (Broad Union ſtreet, Southwark

Campbell, John, Epworth, mercer. (Allan and Enly, Furnival's inn

Bethick, John, Derby, grocer. (Kinderley, Long and Ince, Symonds inn

Dodd, William, Oxford ſtreet, carver and gilder. (Wilſhen, Salisbury ſtreet

Dandy, Thomas, Bermondſey wall, ſlopſeller. (Robinſon, Bermondſey

Engliſh, John, Wisbeach, wine merchant. (Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's inn

Faulkner, Thomas, Oxford ſtreet, oil and colour man. (Hutchinſon and Emmer, Aldermanbury

Frailing, Elias, Brighthelmſtone, grocer. (Mac Michael, Finch lane

Fuller, Richard, plumer, Guildford, ironmonger. (Jenkins and James, New inn

Fiſher, Frederick Michael, Barbican, jeweller. (Rutherford, Bartholomew cloſe

Gott, John, Armley, clothier. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court

Harding, Thomas, Ludlow, innkeeper. (Ruſſel, Ludlow

Hyman, Henry, Church ſtreet, Minories, jeweller. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place

Hemming, John, Walſall, druggiſt. (Hunt, Surrey ſtreet, Strand

Huggins, Richard, Briſtol, cabinet maker. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple

Hill, Stephen, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, oil and colour man. (Townſend, Staple inn

Hill, John, Exeter, baker. (Williams and Brokes, Lincoln's inn

Jones, John, Newport, Salop, ſadler. (Benbow, Lincoln's inn

James, William, Red lion ſquare, apothecary. (Morgan, Bedford row

Keens, Joſeph, Baſingſtoke, dealer. (Phipps, Philpot-lane

Llewelin, William and Rowles Pattiſon, Briſtol, linen drapers. (Jenkins and James, New inn

Ludlow, George, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet, Partner

Moore, Mary, Albemarle ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, fancy dreſs maker. (Downes, Eſſex court, Temple

Mayor, William, Preſton, Woollen draper. (Blacklock, Temple

Main, Thomas, Brook ſtreet, St. Pancras, ſtone maſon. (Latkow, Wardrobe place. Doctor's commons

Mac Cormack, Daniel, Marſhall ſtreet, Golden ſquare, coach maker. (Becker, Broad ſtreet, Golden ſquare

Owen, Joſeph, Holborn, Watchmaker. (Taunton, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand

Parkinſon, Thomas and John Parkinſon, Coleman ſtreet, druggiſts. (Nettlefold, Hind court, Fleet ſtreet

Pearce, William and John Pearce, Baſinghall ſtreet, clothiers. (Alderſon, North ſtreet. City road

Pailthorpe, George, St. John's ſtreet, oilman. (Rutherford, Bartholomew cloſe

Pickman, William, Great Newport ſtreet, watchmaker. (Robinſon, Charterhouſe ſquare

Roberts, David, Cheſter, ironmonger. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn

Ridding

Rideing, John, Liverpool, and William Lever, Manchester, merchants. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
Roberts, George, Gray'law, Sculcoates, ſpirit merchant. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Rowden, John, White friars, timber merchant. (Humphreys, Tokenhouſe yard
Shayle, William, Ledbury, currier. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Schneider, John Henry, Bow lane, merchant. (Coote, Auſtin friars
Stratton, George and Henry Stratton, Blackfriar's road, ironmongers (Meymott, Charlotte ſtreet, Blackfriar's road
Sayles, Matthew, Joſeph Hancock and William Sayles, Sheffield, cutlers. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court
Searle, Sir Francis, Kingſton on Thames, knt. coal and corn merchant. (Elliſon and Dawſon, White hart court, Lombard ſtreet
Simpſon, Fanny Preſton, milliner. (Lys, Tookes' court Curſitor ſtreet
Sherman, Thomas, Caſtle ſtreet, Finsbury ſquare, plumber. (Gillmans, Bunhill row
Showell, John, Mary-le-bone ſtreet, Golden ſquare, ſtraw hat maker. (Jackſons, Wallbrook
Soloman, Hyam, Duke-ſtreet, Aldgate, taylor. (Keys, James's court, St. Mary-axe
Smyth, John Gottrix, Hoxton, merchant. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Took, John, Methwold, grocer. (Micklefield, Stokeferry, Norfolk
Wingfield, William, Liverpool, merchant, ſurviving partner of John Henderſon, of the ſame place. (Ellames, Liverpool
Wakeford, William, Horſham, ſhopkeeper. Sheppard, Dean ſtreet, Southwark
Weſton, Charles and Robert Weſton, Foſter lane, warehouſemen. (Berry, Wallbrook
White, Martin, Portſmouth, wine merchant. (Callaway, Portſmouth
Weſtell, Matthew, Aldgate, High ſtreet, glaſs cutter. (Lucket, Bafinghall ſtreet
Yarnell, Thomas, Finsbury place, taylor. (Woolſe, Philpot lane

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aplin, Oliver, Banbury, ſcrivener, October 17
Aſpinal, Edward, Wigan, calico manufacturer, Nov. 1, final
Bobart, Gamaliel, H. New Woodſtock, mercer, October, 22
Baker, Robert, St. Peter's hill, ferret weaver, Nov. 19
Brown, William, Lincoln, ſadler, Nov. 3, final
Blagrove, William, Abingdon, Miller, Nov. 3, final
Brooks, Thomas, Gainsborough, grocer, Oct. 31, final
Bruton, James, Eaſt Smithfield, bricklayer, Nov. 5
Bithop, William Yealand Conyers, and John Jocelyn Biſhop, Leighton hall, Lancaſter, merchants, Joint and ſeparate eſtates, Nov. 5
Bevington, Timothy, Worceſter, draper, Nov. 13, final
Bazley, William, Briſtol, linen draper, Nov. 16, final
Coveney, Edward, St. Mary-at hill, victualler, Nov. 3, final
Campbell, Barnabas, Prince's ſquare, Ratcliff highway, inſurance broker, October, 23
Cooper, Thomas, Sharpleſs, ſhopkeeper, Oct. 24
Carleſs, George, Birmingham, grocer, Oct. 22, final
Cooper, William Derby, iron founder, Oct. 29
Cooke, Thomas, Norwich, ironmonger, Nov. 1
Chaplain, James, Nuneaton, grocer, Oct. 31, final
Cobb, John, Withech, St. Peter, millwright, Nov. 8
Crutchthanks, James, Gerrard ſtreet, metal ſaſh and fanlight maker, Nov. 6
Dalton, William, ſen. Fox and Knott yard, Snow hill, Dealer in hay, Oct. 20
Done, Thomas, Manchester, dealer, Oct. 17, final
Done, Ralph, Manchester, dealer, Oct. 17
Dyſon, Samuel, Suyland, merchant, Oct. 30
Davies, Jos. L. Briſtol, trader, Nov. 6, final
Barnes, John, Leiceſter, cheeſe factor, Nov. 1, final
Evans, Henry, Caine, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 12
Forbes, John, and Robert Tomkins, Lad lane, warehouſemen, Nov. 5, final
Fletcher, Solomon, Manchester, linen draper, Nov. 15
Gould, John, Harrington, paper maker, Oct. 19, final
Green, William, Swanſea, cheeſemonger, Oct. 20, final
Greetham, Simon, Bedall, grocer, Oct. 16
Golding, James, ſenior, and James Golding, junior, Pudhill, Glouceſter, clothiers, Oct. 30
Gwynne, John, Alborne, Fuſtian maker, Nov. 16
Heathcote, Peter, Walſall, ſkinner, Oct. 26, final
Hornby, William, Gainsborough, and Sir Joſeph Eſdaile, of Maiden Lane, bankers, joint eſtate, Oct. 29, and ſeparate eſtate of each, Nov. 1
Hindley, Thomas and Samuel, Bolton, Manchester, calico manufacturers, Nov. 3
Holder, William, Painſwick, clothier, Oct. 30, final
Hart, Major, Bourn, money ſcrivener, Nov. 13
Hoſch, Iſaac, Emanuel Bientz, Budge row, and John Dierrick Lubben and William Loſh of Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, factors, Nov. 20
Harmer, John, Stroud, clothier, Nov. 10, final
Johnſton, William, Whitehaven, mercer, Oct. 26
Jeffery, Robt. Briſtol, hatmaker, Oct. 30, final
Jameſon, Archibald and Thomas Claſſon, Burr ſtreet, Eaſt Smithfield, dealers, joint eſtate, ſeparate eſtate of Claſſon, Nov. 19
Kenyon, James, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 23
Kemp, William, Colcheſter, merchant, Oct. 26
Loſh, George, William Loſh, and John Robinſon, Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, ironmongers, Oct. 26
Lewis, Thomas, Bedford ſtreet, Covent garden, druggiſt Oct. 20
Levy, Iſrael, Lambeth road, merchant, Nov. 6, final
Lucas, Sebaſtian, jun. Birmingham, plater, Dec. 3
Monk, William, Strand, truſsmaker, Oct. 13
Murray, Samuel, Ruſſel court, bookſeller, Nov. 3
Miles, Richard, Birmingham, maltſter, Nov. 2, final
Myall, William Woodbridge, victualler, Oct. 29, final
Martin, Thomas, Birmingham, and Thomas Nicholls, of Stone, cordwainers, Oct. 31
Mac Carthy, George Pacher, and R. W. Vaughan, Briſtol, taylors, ſeparate eſtate of Vaughan, Nov. 8, final
Moyſer, Joſeph, Sutton-on-Derwent, and George Beal, Fochlington, millers, Nov. 19
North, William, Dewsbury moor, coverlid manufacturer, Nov. 1, final
Neaves, John, Scend, Wilts, mealman, Nov. 10
Nanfan, Thomas, Manchester, warehouſeman, Nov. 17, final
Paſſmore, George, Kenſington, ſtationer, Nov. 7
Pike, John, and Thomas Crawford, Leadenhall ſtreet, druggiſts, Nov. 2
Parſons, William, Briſtol, linendraper, Nov. 8, final
Phelps, Samuel, Groſvenor ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 10
Parker, Joſeph, Hereford, brandy merchant, Nov. 12
Rogers, Peter, Warrington, dealer, Oct. 17
Rowe, Roger, Exeter, linendraper, Oct. 16, final
Ribbans, John, Colcheſter, wine merchant, Oct. 26
Rainbird, James, Greenwich, ſutler, Nov. 3
Racſter, William, Briſtol, money ſcrivener, Nov. 6, final
Smith, George, Sheffield, grocer, Oct. 29
Streater, William, Billinghurſt, miller, Oct. 18, final
Spring, Medford, Leeds, money ſcrivener, Oct. 26, final
Smart, William, Vigo lane, carpenter, Nov. 3
Street, Charles, Paddington, merchant, Nov. 13, final
Stephenſon, Archibald, Margaret ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, engine maker, Nov. 3
Smith, William, Walſall, bridle cutter, Nov. 12, final
Sanderſon, John, St. James's ſtreet, goldſmith, Nov. 3
Scott, Charles Elliot, Upper Berkley ſtreet, bookſeller, Nov. 7, final
Seymour, Henry, Maidenhead, coal merchant, November 22, final
Thompſon, William, Birmingham, ſtonemaſon, Nov. 6
Wilkinſon, Henry, Billiter lane, merchant, Nov. 27
Wienholt, John Birkett, of the Old Swan, London, ſurviving partner of Sarah Wienholt, Oct. 23
Weeks, Philip, Newport, innholder, Oct. 20, final
Walters, Thomas, Shadwell, biſcuit maker, Nov. 3
Weſtlake, Jacob, Hampteſton, maltſter, Oct. 27
Wilke, Chr. John Adam, Coleman ſtreet, merchant, November 3
Walker, George, Braintree, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 3
Webſter, William, Fore ſtreet, linendraper, Nov. 7
Winter, Joſeph, Combe ſtreet, Nicholas, leather dreſſer, Nov. 6
Warr, Daniel, Tipton, hinge maker, Nov. 10
Yeomans, James, Tamworth, miller, Oct. 29

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In October, 1804.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AT the time we cloſed our laſt number, a report ſtrongly prevailed of an approaching war between this country and Spain. There were certainly, even then, ſufficient proofs of the diſſatisfaction of our Court with the conduct of the Spaniſh government. But nothing further than this could be penetrated at that time; and, as we conceived the queſtion of a war with Spain to involve many important conſiderations, we were unwilling to touch the ſubject without ſome urgent motive ariſing from the courſe of events. Unhappily, the cauſe of our diffidence, the fear of doing miſchief in a queſtion involving

volving the honour of the nation, which we were not then preſſed by public circumſtances to examine, unhappily, that no longer exiſts. Our government has not only ſubmitted to the whole world the policy of a war with Spain, but has encumbered it with a new queſtion, certainly not of more difficulty, but more ſenſibly and more nearly affecting the honour of the Engliſh name.

About a month ſince, Capt. Moore, commanding the Indefatigable frigate, of 44 guns, was detached from the Channel fleet, with orders to intercept and detain a ſquadron of Spaniſh frigates daily expected to arrive at Cadiz, with treaſure, from South America. The Meduſa, Captain Gore, of 50 guns, the Amphion, Capt. Sutton, of 40, and the Lively, Capt. Hammond, of 36 guns, joined Capt. Moore on this ſervice, by the orders of the Admiralty. Capt. Moore, learning that Sir Robert Barlow, commanding the Triumph, intended to go into Cadiz for the trade, on his way to England, ſent the Meduſa to apprize him of his orders, that he might judge of the propriety of his going into Cadiz under theſe circumſtances. This commiſſion executed, and the Engliſh ſquadron under Capt. Moore being on its ſtation off Cadiz, on the 5th inſtant, Cape St. Mary bearing N. E. the Meduſa made the ſignal for four ſail, W. by S. and Capt. Moore ordered a general chaſe. At eight A M. he diſcovered four large Spaniſh frigates, who formed the line of battle a-head, and continued to ſteer for Cadiz; the van ſhip carrying a broad pendant, and the ſhip next to her a rear-admiral's flag. Capt. Gore, being the head-moſt ſhip, placed the Meduſa on the weather-beam of the Spaniſh Commodore. The Indefatigable took a ſimilar poſition with the Admiral; and the Amphion and Lively each took an adverſary in the ſame manner, as they came up. After hailing the Spaniſh frigates, to make them ſhorten ſail, Capt. Moore fired a ſhot acroſs the Admiral, on which he ſhortened ſail. Capt. Moore then ſent Lieut. Aſcott, of the Indefatigable, to inform the Spaniſh admiral that his orders were to detain his ſquadron, and that it was his earneſt wiſh to execute them without bloodſhed; obſerving, however, that the admiral's determination muſt be made inſtantly. After waiting ſome time for an anſwer, Capt. Moore made a ſignal for his boat to return, and fired a ſhot a-head of the Admiral. His officer returning with an unſatisfactory anſwer, Capt. Moore fired another ſhot a head of the Admiral, and bore down cloſe on his weather bow. At that very moment, the ſhip a-ſtern of the Admiral fired into the Amphion, and the Admiral into the Indefatigable. Capt. Moore now made the ſignal for cloſe action, which was inſtantly commenced. In leſs than ten minutes the Spaniſh frigate, La Mercedes, the Amphion's adverſary, blew up with a moſt tremendous exploſion. In leſs than half an hour the admiral's ſhip ſtruck, and alſo the frigate oppoſed to the Lively; but the Commodore endeavoured to make off, and Capt. Moore, perceiving that his ſhip out-ſailed the Meduſa which purſued her, made ſignal for the Lively to join in the chaſe, and ſhortly after the Commodore ſtruck his colours.

Meantime the Amphion's boats haſtened to the floating fragments of the ſhip that had blown up, and, by their active exertions, ſaved forty five of the men and the ſecond captain. The reſt of the crew periſhed; and it is ſtated, that along with them periſhed a great number of paſſengers returning to Old Spain from South America, among whom were the captain's wife with her ſeven children, and eighteen other ladies, with a number of children.

Theſe Spaniſh frigates were from Monte Video, Rio de la Plata, and were commanded by Don Joſeph Baſtaménte, Knight of the Order of St. James, and a rear-admiral. They were richly laden; containing, on account of the king, 75 ſacks of Vicuna wool, 60 cheſts and ſacks of caſcarilla, 4732 bars of tin, 1735 pigs of copper, 28 planks of wood, and 1,307,634 dollars in ſilver—on account of the merchants, 32 cheſts of ratavia, 1,859,216 dollars in ſilver, 1,119,658 gold, reduced into dollars, and 150,011 ingots of gold reduced into dollars—and, on account of the Marine Company, 26,925 ſeal ſkins, and ten pipes of ſeal-oil.

The Spaniards fought with great bravery. Our loſs, however, was very ſmall. The Indefatigable had not one either killed or wounded; the Amphion had one lieutenant, three ſeamen, and one marine wounded; and the Lively two men killed, and four wounded. The return of the Meduſa has not yet been received. The Spaniards ſuffered more, independant of the dreadful fate of the Mercedes, 280 of whoſe crew periſhed by the exploſion. The following is the return of the force, and loſs, of the three frigates brought into our ports—La Medee, flag ſhip, 42 guns, 18-pounders on the main-deck, and 300 men, taken; two men killed and ten wounded—La Fama, Commodore's ſhip, 36 guns,

36 guns, 12-pounders on the main-deck, and 280 men, taken; eleven killed, and fifty wounded—La Clara, 36 guns, 12-pounders on the main-deck, and 300 men, taken; ſeven killed, and twenty wounded.

The queſtion of a war with Spain, thus divided into thoſe two leading points of the policy on which it is grounded, and the manner in which we have ventured to aſſert our pretenſions, is as important as any that has ariſen in this awful period of our hiſtory; becauſe, it involves the queſtion of our public juſtice and humanity, and the war we wage with France was commenced, in the face of Europe, on the plea of checking oppreſſion and avenging the wrongs of the injured. Our late poſition with Spain was that which enabled us to avoid a war with honour; although it perhaps afforded a ſufficient pretence for war, if our ſecret or remote intereſts were ſuppoſed to require a rupture with that power. The ſituation of Spain with France was not that which called upon our pride to prohibit the intercourſe. Spain did not mean to offend, much leſs to injure us; and the eyes of Europe were open to this, that the conduct of Spain was not only involuntary, but conveyed no inſult to England. We had a pretence, if we thought war preferable; but even that was almoſt too thin to ſcreen us from the imputation of inſolence or rapacity, in the caſe of our urging Spain into a war. It is then to be aſked —if any policy, either extenſive or narrow in its principle, called for war with that country? Some of thoſe nations which have been ſpectators of the war between England and France, and have heard the alternate pretenſions of each to purity of motives, might reaſonably claim from the generoſity of England not to puſh Spain, already on the brink of ruin, over the precipice, but to leave her at leaſt to the chance of time and accidents, which are ſometimes unexpectedly ſalutary in their operations. But in this inſtance, we will ſuppoſe England does not affect to be generous, but merely juſt towards herſelf. Every man, in ſeeing England enter into the preſent war, perceived the embarraſſment of her ſituation, becauſe ſhe could not with ſafety or honour continue at peace with France, yet war is the natural element in which the ambition of France ſtretches out its enormous limbs. There are evils between which a nation, or an individual, may be placed, ſo great on each ſide, that to avoid one at the riſk of falling into the other may be ſaid to be the impulſe of neceſſity rather than the reſult of choice. But who will afterwards court the extenſion of that evil of the two, which he has ſought to ſhun? England, in making war with Spain, commits this folly in the moſt eminent degree. Spain, while the peace with her continued, was harmleſs to us; and the influence of France over her was little better than a feather in her Emperor's cap. But war between England and Spain aggrandizes France by the acquiſition of all the reſources of the latter; which, in ſhips of war, ſeamen, and naval arſenals, are far from being a ſubject of deriſion to England, ſtrained as ſhe is in every nerve to watch the fleets and gun-boats of her rival. But it is not only that France will proviſionally ſeize upon the adminiſtration of the reſources of Spain, but a plea is given her to occupy the territory itſelf: after which follows, in due time, and with ſuch intermediate changes as may fitly prepare the ſcene, the afflicting event which we already affect to deplore, of the haughty and not ignoble Spain ſunk into a deſpiſed member of the French empire. A war with Spain, therefore, tears her from the hands of her own ſons, and plays the enemy's game with a ſucceſs that his own vaunted fortunes, without the aid of our malignant planet, would probably never have adminiſtered to his ambition. But it is not Spain alone that will be thus loſt within the imperial diadem of France. This new war will alſo ſacrifice Portugal, which is not only innocent towards us, but in commercial relations is an ineſtimable friend and ally. If we go to war with Spain, France thenceforth will command the wealth, commerce, and ſeamen of Portugal, whether Portugal joins the pack that profeſſes to hunt down our ambition, or throws herſelf into our arms for protection.

If the policy of a war with Spain is of this weak and odious character, what is to be ſaid of the manner in which we have *enforced our pretenſions?* There is no need, even for the ignorant to go to Vattel nor Grotius (a much higher name) to reſolve this queſtion. This does not depend on one of thoſe maxims which mutual convenience has taught nations to eſtabliſh, after long experience. Every man who knows the import of the terms, knows, that an hoſtile act in the midſt of negotiation is ſurprize and treachery, and not legitimate war. But what had we to do with ſurprize and treachery? We had an honourable cauſe, although we contrived to ſtate it ſo poorly in the beginning of the war, that the neutral powers could

could ſcarcely make out what it was. They did, however, make it out by the help of the character of our enemy, and looked on, with no little admiration of our ſtrength and courage. But what have we done now? We may come to change characters with our enemy, if we go on in this courſe; and that which was a war of England with France for the rights of nations, may become a war of France with England on like principles. We not only degrade ourſelves, but, by enabling our enemy to change ſides, which is now open to him, we enoble him.

This month has produced an attempt, more ſtrenuous than uſual, to deſtroy the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne. Various were the reports, both as to the means and the ſucceſs of this enterpriſe. Lord Keith, who commanded on that occaſion, ſtated the damage done to the enemy, to have been very inſignificant. We have ſince ſeen the French admiral's account, which is in ſubſtance the ſame. It appears that he expected an attack, by fire-ſhips, on what he calls his *line of anchorage*, which was a flotilla at anchor, in the outer harbour. He therefore diſpoſed of his gunboats ſo that they opened a paſſage for our fire-ſhips, which therefore paſſed within the line, and exploded cloſe upon the ſhore, and at too great a diſtance from the gunboats to injure them; which operation was facilitated by a great number of the enemy's boats well armed, and pinnaces with large howitzers, deſtined to give a direction to the fire-ſhips, drifting with the wind, and having no one on board to conduct them. One of the French pinnaces was deſtroyed by the blowing up of a fire-ſhip, and one officer, thirteen ſoldiers, and ſeven ſailors belonging to her were killed. The French Admiral (Bruix) ſtates, that only ſix men beſide were wounded, in his whole line. The fire-ſhips were of a new conſtruction; but we have no authentic document which proves what that was. It is generally ſtated, that they were veſſels with gunpowder in the hold, covered with flint ſtones cloſely packed; and that each had a ſpecies of clock-work, ſet to go from ten minutes till ſix hours, at the end of which, the veſſel exploded by the operation of the machinery. Each of theſe was towed by a catamaran, conducted by one perſon with a paddle. Both the fire-ſhips and the catamarans were calculated to make little ſhow upon the water. And the principal error ſeems to have been, that the fire-ſhips were not grappled with the enemy's boats, but abandoned to the wind and waves, or rather to the enemy's diſcretion.

To compenſate for this failure, which was little ſhort of diſgrace, a very gallant ſervice has been performed in Hieres-bay, by the boats of the Narciſſus, Sea-horſe, and Maidſtone, which deſtroyed eleven French merchant veſſels, and towed one out, notwithſtanding the enemy were fully prepared, their veſſels being moored head and ſtern, with their bars on the beach, and under the protection of the batteries, and muſquetry even from the very houſes. Lieutenant Thompſon commanded in this affair, having under him Lieutenants Hyde Parker, S. R. Lumley, and Ogle Moore, all of thoſe brave officers diſtinguiſhing themſelves by the cool and ſteady performance of a hazardous duty.

A ſmall advantage has alſo been gained by our cruizers under Sir James Saumarez, which lately drove five of the enemy's luggers, full of troops, on ſhore, among the rocks, off Cape Groſnez, where they were utterly wrecked.

Diſpatches have been received in France, from General Decaen, Governor of the Maritius, ſtating the capture of the Althea, an Engliſh Indiaman, on her way home, by the French frigates, la Belle Poule, and Atalanta, belonging to Admiral Linois's ſquadron. She is ſtated to be worth four hundred thouſand pounds. But whatever her value is, this plain queſtion is ſuggeſted by the capture of the Althea—what is become of the Engliſh fleet in the Indian Seas? We hear no more of that ſquadron than if it belonged to the Emperor of China. It is not the loſs of a ſhip, though a richly laden Indiaman, but the diſgrace we ſuffer in ſuch a capture, that is to be lamented.

A fortunate accident, however, has produced good out of evil. In the Althea, a number of private letters were intercepted, from perſons in this country, to their friends in India, which have been maliciouſly, but ignorantly alſo, publiſhed in France. Intrigues in St. Stephen's Chapel, at St. James', and in the India houſe are diſcloſed by this publication. Our enemies had not ſtill to learn, that there were intrigues in thoſe places. But the worth that exiſts amidſt the rubbiſh of courts is not always diſcloſed. Among the intercepted letters is one from Lord Grenville to the Marquis Welleſley, which does honour to the writer, and to his country. The tone of this letter is diſintereſted and dignified. The writer is opening his boſom to his friend; and he is exhibited to the public, who come at the ſecret, in ſuch colours as the hypocrite aſſumes to gain a name. Notwithſtanding his reſpect and affection for Mr. Pitt, we

ſee

ſee him holding a courſe untouched by the influence of that practiſed ſtateſman. His political maxims are thoſe of the Conſtitution; and his road to power, is in the path of honour. "He does not," ſays Lord Grenville, ſpeaking of Mr. Pitt, "at preſent enjoy the ineſtimable advantage which I poſſeſs, of never having concealed, nor compromiſed my opinion in regard to matters of ſo much political importance!" "As for eternal enmity," he ſays in another place, "I deteſt the idea; and, if I have an eternal enmity, it is againſt the partizans of a priciple ſo deteſtable. But much is due to public opinion, as well as to the perſonal ſituation and character of individuals, which ought to be reſpected long after they have ceaſed to have reſentment, or to take pleaſure in giving proofs of it; and nothing appears to me leſs probable, than to ſee Pitt and me at any period reconciled, and diſpoſed to eſtabliſh with Addington, relations of confidence and friendſhip."

Such ſentiments as theſe equally grace the ſtateſman and the philoſopher.

FRANCE.

Bonaparte has made a conſiderable ſtay at Mentz, where ſome of the petty German Princes paid their reſpects to him. Some foreign miniſters were preſented to him; and afterwards reſpectively dined in the Imperial palace, with General Duroc, Marſhal of the Court, in a ſtyle of great pomp and luxury. Bonaparte arrived on the 15th inſtant at St Cloud.

A circular letter was lately written by Fouche, to the French prelates, ſtating that ſome of them are ſuppoſed to be friendly to the Bourbons; and reminding them, that they have nothing to do with the ſtate but to obey it; and, that religion is not connected with the dynaſty that reigns in a country.

A French paper (*The Publiciſte*) ſays, the magiſtrates of Warſaw have publiſhed the examination of *Coulon*, by which it appears that he had, of his own impulſe, fabricated the whole ſtory relative to the deſign of poiſoning Louis XVIII.

HOLLAND.

It is ſtrongly reported that M. Bonaparte has reſolved on a change in the Batavian government; the preſent rulers to be ſucceded by a ſupreme head. Schimmelpennick, Citizen Valkenaer, a brother of Bonaparte, and a German Prince, have been ſeverally reported as deſtined for this ſtation. Bonaparte, among other cauſes of complaint, alleges the following againſt the preſent government. "1ſt—The equivocal orders given to Admiral Hartſink, which prevented his joining Linois, in his attempt on the China fleet. 2d—The rejection of his plan of indemnities to the Prince of Orange. 3d—The reluctance of the government, to take a deciſive part in the war! Any one of theſe, is cauſe enough for their diſſolution.

RUSSIA.

The French Chargé d'Affaires received an order from the Emperor to quit Peterſburg in twenty-four hours. M. D'Oubril, the Chargé d'Affaires from Ruſſia to the French government, has quitted Mentz, to which he had accompanied Bonaparte. It is now known, that on the 21ſt of July, he preſented the following note to the miniſter for foreign relations.—"The undersigned has been ordered to declare, that he cannot prolong his ſtay at Paris, unleſs the following demands are previouſly granted. 1ſt—That, conformably to the fourth and fifth articles of the Secret Convention, of the 11th October, 1801, the French Government ſhall order its troops to evacuate the kingdom of Naples; and when that is done, that it ſhall engage to reſpect the neutrality of that kingdom, during the preſent and any future war. 2.—that in conformity to the ſecond article of the ſaid Convention, the French government ſhall promiſe to eſtabliſh, immediately, ſome principle of concert with his Imperial Majeſty for regulating the baſis upon which the affairs of Italy ſhall be finally adjuſted. 3d—That it ſhall engage, in conformity to the ſixth article of the Convention aforeſaid, and the promiſe ſo repeatedly given to Ruſſia, to indemnify, without delay, the King of Sardinia for the loſſes he has ſuſtained. And, 4th, —That, in virtue of the obligation of a mutual guarantee, and mediation, the French government ſhall promiſe immediately to evacuate the North of Germany, and enter into an engagement to reſpect, in the ſtricteſt manner, the neutrality of the Germanic body."

"The underſigned has received orders from his government to demand a categorical anſwer to theſe points."

On the 16th of Auguſt, M. D'Oubril preſented another note, diſcuſſing the conduct of France in terms becoming the ſubject; and aſſerting the rights of independent, though weak ſtates, with great dignity. This is a ſtate paper of an uncommonly fine character. Meanwhile, Ruſſia has ordered an additional levy of land forces, at the rate of one man in five hundred, throughout her territories; and is making great exertions to increaſe her navy.

SWEDEN.

The king of Sweden has ordered the two regiments of Cronenburg, and Calmar, and the dragoons of South Scania, to embark for Stralſund, which will augment the garriſon of that place to 5,100 men. Twelve Swediſh gun-boats, with 300 men on board, are at anchor off Stralſund, for the defence of the coaſt of Swediſh Pomerania.

Louis XVIII. is arrived at Calmar, where he was received with royal honours, as King of France, by the expreſs orders of his Swediſh Majeſty. On the 7th of October, Monſieur met his brother at that place. The Duke D'Augouleme was preſent.

PRUSSIA.

General D'Armfeldt, it is ſaid, has delivered a letter from the King of Sweden to his Pruſſian Majeſty, and carried back the following anſwer:—"His Pruſſian Majeſty declares, that he will maintain, with all his power, the ſyſtem of neutrality he has adopted; and will protect the tranquillity of the North of Germany, againſt all attempts to diſturb it; that he could not permit Sweden to prepare hoſtile armaments in Pomerania, or to make demonſtrations againſt the French forces in the Electorate of Hanover."

SPAIN.

This country is afflicted with a great dearth of corn. Previous to the war between France and Spain, the Spaniſh government always provided corn to meet the exigency of the failure of the harveſt. But when France entered Spain, either the French or the Spaniards themſelves deſtroyed the public granaries; and ſuch is the apathy of the Spaniſh government, that they have never been reſtored. It appears that Spain has had ſome difficulty to avoid a war with America, which not only inſiſted upon the Spaniards ratifying the ceſſion of Louiſiana to America, but alſo upon their ceding Weſt Florida, as being within the boundaries of Louiſiana. Spain refuſed with ſufficient dignity; but ſhe is compelled to depart at leaſt from the haughtineſs of her tone; and Mr. Munroe, the American Miniſter to our court, is gone to Madrid, to aſſiſt Mr. Pinckney in the negociation of this affair, which it is expected will be adjuſted.

The city of Malaga has been depopulated by the plague. Upwards of three thouſand of the inhabitants died in 10 days. The laſt accounts from that unhappy place, come down to the 15th ult. at which time the deaths were not quite ſo numerous, but three thouſand four hundred were then ſick in the houſes and hoſpitals.

AMERICA.

The yellow fever has appeared at New Orleans, and Charleſtown. The widow of the unfortunate Touſſaint is arrived in the United ſtates; where ſhe propoſes to ſeek an aſylum for the unhappy remnant of her life.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

APPLICATIONS are about to be made to parliament for acts for the following purpoſes—An act for farther improving the navigation of the river Lee in the counties of Hertford, Eſſex, and Middleſex, by altering the preſent line, and making any new cuts that may be judged neceſſary—an act for ſupplying with Thames water the pariſhes ſituated in Camberwell, Bermondſey, Rotherhithe, Deptford, Lambeth, Newington, Walworth, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Peckham and Dulwich, and for making cuts and water-courſes, and erecting reſervoirs—an act for incloſing all the commonable and waſte lands in the pariſh of Acton.

The foundation of the building intended for the reception of the monuments from Egypt has been laid at the ſouth-weſt corner of the gardens of the Britiſh muſeum. The intended edifice will be eighty feet long, and about half that breadth.

A new ſteam-engine has recently been erected at the water-works at Chelſea. It has a caſt iron beam, which, with the cylinders, pumps, and every part of the machinery, was caſt and prepared at the Soho manufactory at Birmingham. This engine is not double, that is, the ſteam acts only on the top of the piſton, which is returned again by a large weight, hung at the other end of the beam upon the pump-rod. The cylinder is forty-nine inches in diameter, with a ſtroke of eight feet; the pump is a forcing-pump acting upwards through a ſtuffing-box, and the internal diameter of the barrel is ſeventeen inches and a half. Near the pump is a ſtrong iron cylinder or air-veſſel into which the water is forced, that the elaſtic preſſure of the air in it may equaliſe the motion of the water in the pipes laid under the ſtreets. The higheſt place at which this new engine delivers its water is into a ciſtern at the top of the water-houſe in Hyde-Park, near the round reſervoir; and this height is about eighty feet above the ſurface of the water in Chelſea Creek. This ſhews a power, equal to more than twelve

pounds and a half upon each ſquare inch of the piſton on which the ſteam acts, and proves the great perfection of this new engine.

Water works are about to be erected on the low grounds ſouth of Kennington Green, into which place the Thames water flows ſpontaneouſly every tide. Between five and ſix acres of land will be appropriated to different reſervoirs for retaining and filtering the water previous to its being ſent through the pipes for the ſupply of the inhabitants. The engineer has ſo contrived the conſtruction of the different reſervoirs, that the earth excavated from the lower reſervoirs, into which the tide will be permitted to flow, will be applied to the raiſing of an embankment or mound for the upper reſervoir, from which the water will percolate through the different pipes without the aid of force. Round the top of the upper reſervoir will be a gravel terrace of about 700 feet in circumference, from which a lawn will gradually deſcend, to be divided into gardens for the different dwellings in an elegant polygon, propoſed to be erected on this elevated ſituation. This, with ſuch a fine ſheet of placid water in the front, will certainly be one of the moſt pleaſant places ſouth of the metropolis.

MARRIED.

The Rev. H. C. Iſham, ſon of Sir Juſtinian Iſham, of Lamport Hall, Northampton, to Miſs Buller, daughter of R. Buller, eſq. of Devonſhire Place.

At Edgware, R. Webber, eſq. of Bryanſtone-ſtreet, to Miſs Reed, of Portman-ſquare.

M. Towgood, eſq. of New Barnes, near St. Albans, to Miſs Gibſon, niece of Harry Stoe, eſq. of Hammerſmith.

At St. James's, M. Eaton, eſq. of Egham, to Miſs Willett, daughter of the late B. Willett, eſq. of Brook Green, Hammerſmith.

At St. Pancras, Cotton Dent, eſq. of the Madras civil eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Eliza F. Johnſton, daughter of the late Charles Johnſton, eſq. of Percy-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

At Iſlington, J. Swan, eſq. of Wigan, Lancaſhire, to Miſs J. Karr, daughter of the late A. G. Karr, eſq. of Highbury Grove.

At Hackney, the Rev. J. Capper, vicar of Wilmington and Ludlington Suſſex, rector of Aſhurſt, Kent, prebendary of Chicheſter, and chaplain to the duke of Dorſet, to Miſs Nicklin, only child of J. Nicklin, eſq. of Hackney.

At Waltham Abbey, the Rev. J. Mitchel, fellow of Worceſter College, Oxford, to Miſs Hoiſſard, daughter in law of John Sylveſter, eſq. recorder of London.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, William Lloyd, eſq. of Aſhton, Shropſhire, to Miſs Harvey, eldeſt daughter of Captain Harvey, of the navy, and one of the repreſentatives of the county of Eſſex.

At St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, T. Fither, eſq. of Graveſend, to Miſs Herman, of the ſame place.

William Macnamara, eſq. captain in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Cox, daughter of R. Cox, eſq. banker of Oxford.

The Rev. Lewis Mercier, miniſter of the French London church, Threadneedle-ſtreet, to Miſs Martha Battier, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Battier, of Gould-ſquare, Crutched Friars.

At St. George's Hanover-ſquare, E. Jerningham, eſq ſon of Sir William Jerningham, to Miſs Middleton, daughter of Nathaniel Middleton, eſq. of Town Hill, Hampſhire.

Captain Hood, of the third regiment of guards, to Miſs Hammond, daughter of Sir. A. Hammond, comptroller of the navy.

Frederick Hargrave, eſq. of Sloane Terrace, to Mrs. Dillon, of New Bond ſtreet.

At Kenſington, P. H. Savage, eſq. of the firſt regiment of life guards, to Miſs Stone, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Stone, of Brompton —C. Thompſon, eſq. to Miſs A. Thompſon, of Kenſington.

At Mary le-bone, the Rev. Wm Sturges, fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Jane Surtees, widow of Croſyer Surtees, eſq. late of Redworth, in the county of Durham.

James Abel, eſq. of Frognell Houſe, Hampſtead, to Mrs. Harvey, widow of the late G. Harvey, eſq. of Hendon.

John Drinkwater, eſq. late of Farnham, Surrey, to Miſs Sumner, only daughter of the late J. Sumner, eſq. of Brompton.

DIED.

At Dalſton, aged 79, *J. Rogers, eſq.* who had been many years at the head of the Diſcount Office, in the Bank of England.

At Hampton Court Palace, *Lady Frances*, eldeſt daughter to the late earl of Ludlow.

Aged 79, *Mrs. Pilgrim*, wife of John Pilgrim, eſq. of Hampſtead.

At Chelſea, *H. Caſtleman, eſq.* acting barrack-maſter-general.

Francis Eyre, eſq. of Warkworth Caſtle, Northamptonſhire.

At the houſe of his ſon-in-law at South Lambeth, *James Park, eſq.* formerly a reſpectable practitioner of medicine at Edinburgh. The rectitude of his life, the genuine benevolence and mild affection of his nature, endeared him in an extraordinary degree to all who knew him. Fortunate in his relatives as in his temper, he was brother to Colonel Park, of Argyleſhire, and father to James Allan Park, eſq. whoſe profeſſional merits at the Engliſh bar are well known. He was maternally deſcended from Law of Laurieſtone, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Miſſiſſippi Law.

At her houſe in Spa Fields, aged 65, *Lady Ann Agnes Erſkine*, ſiſter to the preſent earl of Buchan, and the hon. Thomas Erſkine. Her ladyſhip was a truſtee for the late counteſs of Huntingdon's chapels, and ſuperintended their management.

In Alderſgate-ſtreet, after a few hours illneſs, *Mr. Seddons*, upholſterer, and colonel of the 11th loyal London volunteers, having on the day preceding dined and drank a chearful bottle, with ſeveral officers of his regiment.

The

The domeſtic misfortunes of this family are worthy of remark: the ſiſter was burnt to death; the father dropped down dead; and the deceaſed, a young man, was in perfect health the preceding night,

At Clapton, *Iſaac Clarke, eſq.*

In Thornhaugh-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, *J. Barton, eſq.* of Penwortham, Lancaſhire, brother-in-law to E. M. Mundy, eſq. M. P. for Derbyſhire.

Mrs. Hays, a very reſpectable lady, above 80 years of age. She had reſided upwards of thirty years in Pall Mall Court, Pall Mall. She retired to her chamber about ten o'clock, her uſual hour of reſt, attended by her ſervant, who put her to bed. About an hour afterwards the ſervants heard a dreadful craſh, and a groan at the back of the houſe, where they found their miſtreſs faſtened upon the iron ſpikes of the railing which had entered her thighs. Her back was likewiſe broken, and her ſkull fractured in two places. On being carried into the houſe ſhe immediately expired. Her chamber was on the attic ſtory, and it is ſuppoſed that being alarmed in her ſleep ſhe opened the window and threw herſelf out.

The *Rev. William Tindall, M. A. F. S. A.* and chaplain of the Tower. He ſhot himſelf, with a muſquetoon ſtrongly charged, at his houſe on the parade in that fortreſs. He had in the morning waited on the governor to requeſt his permiſſion of abſence from chapel, on account of indiſpoſition; which was granted, under circumſtances of polite, and even of kind conſideration. No immediate cauſe ſeems to have inſtigated the act. The conduct of the unfortunate gentleman was ever marked by much eccentricity and abſtraction of mind, tinctured with a conſiderable portion of melancholy; but, latterly, it appeared to his friends to have taken a more ſerious and apprehenſive form. His inoffenſive manners and polite acquirements had gained him eſteem in a moſt reſpectable circle of relations and acquaintance; and he was known as the author of ſome ſlight literary compoſitions, and recently of a ſhort heroic poem. In the ſiſter arts of muſic and painting, he was generally conſidered as a ſucceſsful amateur. Colonel Smith, major of the Tower, ſtated to the coroner's jury, that on the morning he was waited on by the deceaſed, to requeſt leave of abſence, he complained much of an indiſpoſition, which he deſcribed as a moſt unaccountable ſenſation, ſuch as he had never before experienced. He chiefly complained of a great depreſſion of ſpirits, and an unquenchable thirſt; and ſaid he was going to the country, which, he was ſure, would be of great uſe to him. The colonel deſcribed him as a man of the moſt exemplary piety, amiable manners, and upright principles. He was an affectionate huſband, and a ſincere friend, eſteemed and reſpected by a large circle of friends and relations; he was not more beloved for his private character, than admired for thoſe elegant acquirements which always grace the gentleman. He was about 50 years of age, and had been five years chaplain to the Tower. The colonel further ſaid, that a moſt ſcandalous and malicious miſrepreſentation of the cauſe of this melancholy cataſtrophe had been ſpread abroad by ſome ill-natured perſons, who imputed it to miſconduct on the part of Mrs. Tindall; a more groſs falſehood could not be imagined. She was a woman of the moſt amiable diſpoſition and manners, and, in every reſpect, of the moſt unimpeachable character. She and the deceaſed lived together in the moſt cordial affection and harmony; nor were there the ſlighteſt grounds for ſuch vile inſinuations. At the time this ſhocking event took place, ſhe was at her aunt's, about a mile from Exeter, which place he was to have ſet out for, to join her on that day. A female ſervant of the deceaſed ſtated, that ſhe had obſerved her maſter much agitated on that morning; he committed many inconſiſtencies, and talked very incoherently; he went out, and returned very frequently in the courſe of the morning. He was to have ſet out for the country after dinner, and had his clothes packed up for that purpoſe; the carriage was in waiting; and, while the dinner was preparing, about half paſt two, he went up to his bed-chamber; ſhortly after ſhe heard the report of a piſtol, but as no one was in the houſe at the time, but herſelf, ſhe waited till ſome perſon came in. They proceeded to the room, where they found the body lying contracted on the floor; the ſcull, from the top of the noſe to the back part of the head, was entirely blown off, and the fragments of bone and brains were ſcattered to the extremities of the room. When the jury went to examine the body, the piſtol was diſcovered on the hearth, at a conſiderable diſtance from the body; it was what is generally termed a muſquetoon, the barrel made of braſs, and ſhaped like a blunderbuſs; it had been heavily charged with ſlugs, a number of which were found about the room, and ſome had penetrated the ceiling. The jury, without heſitation, brought in a verdict of *Lunacy*. Mr. Tindall was of Trinity College, Oxford, M. A. 1778, and fellow curate to the late Rev. Martin Stafford Smith, rector of Fladbury, Worceſterſhire, where he compiled The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Eveſham, 1794, ſuggeſted by a deſign of ſome other perſon to publiſh a ſketch of it, to which he engaged to write a preface. This gradually induced him to take upon himſelf the entire conduct of the work, which grew upon his hands to the bulk of a quarto volume, in conſequence of which he was elected F. A. S. He had publiſhed, in 1791, Juvenile Excurſions in Literature and Criticiſms, a 12mo. vol. which does him conſiderable credit as a polite ſcholar. He has, ſince that time, written Plain Truth in a plain Dreſs, and ſix pamphlets; and, this year, The Evils and Advantages of Genius contraſted, a Poetical Eſſay, in Three Cantos, in

Blank Verſe. He was preſented to the rectory of Wallingford, in the county of Norfolk, in the gift of Mr. Coke; and was appointed chaplain to the Tower on the reſignation of Mr. Groſe.

Found dead on the 3d inſt. in a garret in Rupert-ſtreet, *Mr. John Tullock*, a well known mathematician. He literally died of want. This extraordinary man was a native of Shetland. His father, who was a poor induſtrious fiſherman, having one day diſcovered a cheſt waſhed on ſhore by the tide, found that it contained a quantity of carpenter's tools, and a few books: when he ſhewed this treaſure to his ſon John, he was ſurpriſed to find that the boy fixed his eyes on the books, and ſcarcely glanced at the chizzels and planes. "Oh father! (ſaid he, after a pauſe and a ſigh,) I would give all Lerwick (the chief town of the iſland) to be able to read any one of theſe books." "Then. (cried the old man, with tears in his eyes) if I live and you live, you ſhall read every one of them, if I ſhould even ſell the cheſt and all it contains, and what is ſtill more valuable, my boat and nets into the bargain." John, who was then about nine years old, was ſent to ſchool the very next day; and in leſs than two years the pupil outſtripped the maſter, who was allowed by all the iſlanders to be an excellent teacher, as he could read Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progreſs from beginning to end. John was not ſatisfied with his ſchool acquiſitions, he was reſolved to try what he could do by himſelf. Amongſt the books "which had fallen from heaven," to uſe his own expreſſion, he found Hill's Arithmetic. Notwithſtanding all the difficulties that roſe in ſucceſſion to a beginner, who had ſcarce ever ventured to count beyond a hundred, he was determined to make himſelf maſter of a ſcience that daily extended the boundaries of his mind. In leſs than a year he could ſolve all the queſtions in ſkill. His fame as an arithmetician was ſo great, that ſome of the ignorant people thought that he dealt a little in what they called the black art. He was reſolved that the mere knowledge of numbers ſhould not cloſe his literary career, he ſat down to ſtudy mathematics. Nature had endowed him with talents peculiarly adapted to ſtudies of this kind: a mind ardent yet patient in the purſuit of knowledge, a thorough contempt for what the world calls wealth, and a temperance in diet contributed to health and ſerenity. He was now about fifteen years of age, and as his father and mother were almoſt paſt their labours, he was adviſed to open a ſchool, which would enable him to ſupport his parents in decency. Dr. Young ſays, in alluſion to inſtruction, that "in giving we receive, and in teaching we learn." This was verified in young Tullock. In conſulting that peculiar bias which nature has given to every mind, he was enabled to draw many deductions from the queſtions and purſuits of his pupils. Some of theſe queſtions led him to caſt his eye to the heavens, the native ſeat of philoſophy and kindred arts. Having in time learned to call ſome of "the ſtars by their names," he began to emulate the fame of Flamſtead and Halley. Theſe illuſtrious men, however, could converſe with the living and the dead; they had friends and books; they had leiſure, and could view the moon through Gallileo's eyes. But Tullock had none of theſe aids: he was obliged to provide for the wants of the day that was paſſing over his head, and the only time that he could devote to the ſtudy of aſtronomy, was at the expence of his humble pillow. A favourite mountain was his only obſervatory, on the top of which he uſed to paſs many a night, even in the depth of winter, watching the motion of the heavenly bodies. At the age of twenty he married a young woman, who in the courſe of time brought him a fine family of girls and boys. One of his friends, in an unlucky moment, conceiving that his native iſle was too narrow a ſphere for ſuch a ſtar to move in, adviſed him to try his fortune in London, the mart of genius, as he was taught to believe. This advice fell in with our young aſtronomer's wiſhes; he longed to converſe with the learned, to conſult books, and to communicate all that he knew to the world. Accordingly he ſet out for the capital on the wings of hope, and flattered himſelf that in leſs than a year he would be able to return with a ſum ſufficient to enable him to paſs the reſt of his days in lettered eaſe, in the boſom of his family. He travelled from Edinburgh to London on foot, with a few ſhillings in his pocket. All his golden proſpects were not a little clouded, ſoon after his arrival, to find that he could not even procure the ſituation of a mathematical aſſiſtant in any one of the academies about the city. He had the mortification to experience that talent is often eſtimated by dreſs and addreſs, in both of which he was unfortunately wanting. Diſappointed in all his applications, he opened a ſchool in the neighbourhood of the Seven Dials. Having been told by a perſon on whoſe judgment he depended, that all the treaſures of learning were locked up in the Latin; he devoted all his ſpare moments to the ſtudy of that language, and, in the end, made ſo great a progreſs in the acquiſition of it, that he could tranſlate it with tolerable eaſe. He then began to turn his thoughts to chymiſtry, and ſoothed himſelf with the hopes of making ſome diſcoveries in that uſeful branch of knowledge, and of one day emerging from obſcurity. The income ariſing from his ſchool was ſo ſlender, that he was obliged to live on the cheapeſt food, and could ſcarce afford himſelf coal or candle light. Baron Maſeres occaſionally aſſiſted him, but ſuch was his modeſty, that even the want of the neceſſaries of life could not urge him to ſolicit the leaſt relief. Having caught a cold about two years ago, it fell on his lungs. As his health declined, his ſcholars fell off; and as to friends he had none that could aſſiſt him.

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In this hopeleſs ſituation, the thoughts of his family, who eagerly looked out for his return, a ſeries of diſappointments, together with the cold neglect of thoſe who affect to patronize ſcience, preyed on his mind, and haſtened his diſſolution. He was found dead in a damp room, with a few ſhavings under his head.

[*Account of the Rev. Mr. Ingram, whoſe death was mentioned at p.* 175. The Rev. Robert Ingram, M. A. vicar of Wormington and Boxted in the county of Eſſex, formerly of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, of which he was ſome time fellow; B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753, was of the ſame family which was ennobled, in 1661, by the title of Irwine. Many of the family have been in a mercantile capacity. Arthur Ingram, the grandfather of the firſt Viſcount, who purchaſed Temple-Newſham, in Yorkſhire, the reſidence of the Irvine family, was a wealthy London merchant. Mr. Ingram's father was alſo a London tradeſman, but relinquiſhed buſineſs early in life.—Perhaps few men of equal talents and worth with Mr. Ingram have been ſo entirely loſt and unknown to the great world, which muſt be attributed in part to ſevere private misfortunes, and the obſcurity of the ſituation in which he was fixed, together with his very artleſs manners, which were ill calculated to improve the opportunities he poſſeſſed, early in life, of advancing himſelf into more oſtenſible ſituations. Mr. Ingram's hearing was impaired by an accident when he was very young. His deafneſs increaſed very much as he advanced in years, ſo that it became irkſome to converſe with him. Hence, having ample reſources within himſelf, and living in a very retired ſpot, he became a perfect recluſe, having had ſcarcely any intercourſe for ſeveral years with any body, except a few pariſhioners in a profeſſional way, and his family connections.—Mr. Ingram was educated at Beverly ſchool, under the Rev. John Clarke, M. A. of whom a memoir was lately publiſhed by a pupil of his, the Rev. Thomas Zouch, of Wycliffe, in the county of York, by the title of "The Good School-maſter." Here he diſcovered extraordinary parts, and aſſiduity in the improvement of them. While a young man, he was eſteemed a firſt rate claſſical ſcholar; but afterwards his attention was chiefly directed to theological purſuits, and biblical literature, in which his reading was extenſive and well digeſted. He has publiſhed a few ſmall tracts, chiefly in illuſtration of certain Prophetical Paſſages of Scripture. From his retired way of living, and few opportunities of acceſs to books, he was not ſufficiently acquainted with the preſent ſtate of literature; and, from want of more converſation with intelligent men, his caſual anomalies were not always duly corrected, to give that finiſh and embelliſhment to his writings, ſo as to attract the public attention to ſubjects but little noticed in the preſent age; but, from an attentive peruſal of his ſeveral tracts, he will be perceived to have poſſeſſed an accurate and comprehenſive knowledge of the import and analogy of the prophetical and figurative language of the Sacred Writings. It is ſuppoſed that his ſon intends to reviſe his publications, as well as the MSS. he has left, and to extract from thence, for the inſpection of the public, what ſeems moſt to deſerve attention.—Few young men entered life with more encouraging proſpects of church preferment than Mr. Ingram, but all his fair proſpects terminated in two little vicarages. He was related to Archbiſhop Herring, who always profeſſed the higheſt eſteem for his character and attainments, and an intention of providing for him. But, unhappily, dignitaries have commonly too many needy and importunate dependants to find an early opportunity of remunerating unaſſuming and unobtruſive worth: at leaſt, the good Archbiſhop died before ſuch an opportunity occurred, or was embraced, in the preſent inſtance. The firſt preferment Mr. Ingram obtained was the perpetual curacy of Bridhurſt, in Kent, to which he was preſented in 1758, by an intimate friend, the Rev. Francis Dodſworth, nephew to Archbiſhop Hutton. He was highly eſteemed by the maſter of his college, Dr. Green, Dean, and afterwards Biſhop of Lincoln, who preſented him to the ſmall vicarage of Orſton, in the county of Nottingham, in 1759. In 1760 he was preſented, by John Joliffe Tuffnell, eſq. of Longleys, near Chelmsford, to the vicarage of Wormingford, in the county of Eſſex, where he reſided till within about a twelve month of his deceaſe. In 1759 Mr. Ingram was married to Catherine, eldeſt daughter of Richard Acklom, eſq. of Weireton, in the county of Nottingham, who was a relation of Dr. Terrick, Biſhop of London, with whom Mr. Ingram was alſo intimately acquainted; and, after repeated and preſſing ſolicitations from his wife's family, he was at laſt collated by him, in the year 1768, to the ſmall vicarage of Boxted, in the county of Eſſex. Mr. Ingram could not regard any church preferment as a mere ſinecure, and, after adding the expence of a journey, and occaſional reſidence, to the ſtipend of a curate, he found the two ſmall livings of Bridhurſt and Orſton, in lieu of emolument, an expence to him, and very ſoon reſigned them.—Mr. Ingram had a paralytic attack in the ſpring of 1796. Though he recovered from it in ſome degree, yet it affected his ſpeech ſo much as to render him ever after incapable of officiating at church, and left him extremely feeble. The infirmities of age perceptibly increaſed, both in him and Mrs. Ingram; and, after the other members of their family were ſettled elſewhere, it was thought adviſeable that they ſhould be under the immediate care of ſome relations; and in the ſummer of laſt year they were induced to viſit their ſon at Segrave, where Mr. Ingram continued, with the Biſhop of London's licence, till his deceaſe. About three or four weeks before his diſſolution he had a

ſecond

ſecond paralytic attack, which deprived him entirely of the uſe of his right ſide, and the faculty of ſpeech. The powers of nature now became quite exhauſted; and he expired at laſt without a ſigh, a groan, or a ſingle ſtruggle, with the ſame apparent ſerenity and patient reſignation which had accompanied him through the laſt ſtage of his exiſtence, and had embelliſhed his character through life. He has left a widow nearly of his own age, and two ſons; 1. Robert Acklom Ingram, who was preſented by Queen's college Cambridge, in 1802, to the rectory of Segrave, in the county of Leiceſter; and, 2. Rowland Ingram, who is now head maſter of the ſchool at Giggleſwick, where he ſucceeded the Rev. Mr. Paley, the celebrated Moraliſt.—Little need be added with reſpect to the character of Mr. Ingram: we will only ſubjoin, that, in reſpect of ſimplicity of manners, invincible integrity, warmth of benevolence, and genuine piety, he has hardly left his equal behind him. He was a true Chriſtian, and a ſincere friend of the eſtabliſhments in church and ſtate. He had a high ſenſe of the dignity and importance of the clerical function, and for 50 years of his life was indefatigable in his attention to his profeſſional duties. All the works that Mr. Ingram printed were "A View of the great Events of the Seventh Plague, or Period, when the Myſtery of God ſhall be finiſhed, Rev. x. 7; which concludes and adds Confirmation to an Explanation of the Seven laſt Plagues, Rev. xv. xvi. lately offered to the public, 1785." "Accounts of the Ten Tribes of Iſrael being in America, originally publiſhed by Manaſſeh Ben Iſrael; with Obſervations thereon, and Extracts from ſacred and profane, ancient and modern Hiſtory, confirming the ſame, and their Return from thence about the Time of the Return of the Jews, 1792." "A complete and uniform Explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials of Wrath, or the Seven laſt Plagues, contained in the Revelations of St. John, Chapters xv. xvi. To which is added, a ſhort Explanation of Chapter xiv.; with other Revelation Prophecy interſperſed and illuſtrated, 1804."]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is intended to apply to parliament for an act for incloſing the commons and waſte lands in the manors and townſhips of Middleton in Teaſedale, and Eggleſtone, in the county of Durham; likewiſe for an act for regulating the police of the town and port of Sunderland, and for paving, lighting, and making various other improvements in that place.

At a general meeting of the ſubſcribers to the fever hoſpital in Newcaſtle, on the 9th of October, it was reſolved to open immediately the houſe provided by them for the reception of patients. Though the diſpenſary has already contributed greatly to mitigate this evil, yet the limited nature of that inſtitution rendered its operation partial and imperfect. To ſtrike at the root of the evil, is the intention of the new eſtabliſhment, by an immediate removal of the individual firſt diſeaſed, by purifying the infected habitations of the poor, and adopting other meaſures which experience has proved of efficacy in deſtroying the contagion.

At the anniverſary meeting of the Barnard-Caſtle Agricultural Society, premiums were adjudged to John Dinſdale, eſq. for the beſt two-year-old heifer in calf; to Mr. John Wade, for a pen of five of the beſt gimmers; to Mr. Thomas Deighton, for the beſt tup; and to Mr. George Dent, for the beſt tup for the improvement of moor ſheep.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. J. Richardſon, of Sunderland, to Mrs. King, widow of Mr. King, late of Newcaſtle.—Mr. Smith, of London, to Miſs Peaſe, daughter of Mr. S. Peaſe.—Mr. Bowram, of Stockton, to Miſs Stephenſon, of Darlington.

At Greatham, near Stockton, J. Benſon, eſq. of Aiſlaby, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Brewſter, eldeſt daughter of T. Brewſter, eſq. late of the Northumberland militia, and niece of the Rev. J. Brewſter, vicar of Greatham and Stockton.

At Durham, Wm. Appletree, eſq. of Dodington, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Shepperdſon, daughter of the late R. Shepperdſon, eſq. of Hallgarth, near Durham.

At Eaſington, C. Leighton, eſq. of Lowhill, to Miſs M. Thomſon.

At Brampton, G. Wilſon, eſq. of Blyth, to Miſs Wilſon, of the former place.

Died.] At Darlington, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of J. Wilſon, eſq. major in the Darlington volunteers.

At Durham, Mr. C. Bruce, aged 79.—In the 57th year of her age, Frances Blackett, better known by the name of Fanny Streaker, one of the moſt extraordinary characters of that city during the latter part of the laſt century.

At Newcaſtle, T. Nicholſon, eſq. grandſon of the late T. Simpſon, eſq. of that town.—Hugh Hornby, eſq. of the victualling-office, London,

London, youngeſt ſon of the late Alderman Hornby.—T. Maddiſon, eſq. of Whickham, in the county of Durham.

At Biſhopwearmouth, aged 26, Capt. G. Hill, of the Active.

At Whitburn, Mr. John Hall, of London, attorney at law, ſon of Mr. Hall, of Gateſhead.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 28, Mrs. Braithwaite, wife of Mr. Braithwaite, of that place. She gave life, but at the expence of her own, and became in the ſame moment a mother and a corpſe. Her innocent child opened its eyes, juſt looked on the light, and then withdrew into the more inviting regions of undiſturbed repoſe.

At Hexham, aged 66, Mrs. Frances Gibſon, mother of Mr. G. Gibſon, of Stagſhaw-cloſe-houſe.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Among the other improvements recently adopted at Carliſle, is the lighting of the ſtreets by night. The commiſſioners propoſe the immediate lighting of thoſe lamps which are ready, without waiting till all the arrangements for that purpoſe are completed.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for an act for building a bridge over the river Eden, at or near the village of Bolton, from Appleby; and alſo for repairing, widening, and altering the roads leading to Bolton.

The following is an account of an experiment made by Mr. Curwen, of Workington-hall, on the culture of forty acres of beans, in conſequence of the gold medal offered by the Society of Arts. The beans were ſown in the beginning of February, and began to be cut on the 20th of Auguſt. They were all bound and led off to an adjoining field to prepare the ground for wheat. After cutting, they remained two days ſpread upon the ground, and were then bound, and placed with the ſtalks upwards. This crop was raiſed from ſeed cut in the ſame manner. By this proceſs a month is gained, which affords an opportunity of well clearing the ground before the ſeaſon breaks. If this method ſucceed, as there is every reaſon to believe it will, it muſt greatly facilitate the culture of beans on grounds reſerved for fallow. The beans were drilled at thirty inches apart, and planted after the manner of potatoes. The crop was moſt abundant. One bean produced 70 pods, containing 300 beans.

Married.] At Brigham, Mr. Sadler, of London, to Miſs Anne Bowe, youngeſt daughter of Mr. John Bowe, of Cockermouth.

At Bolam, Mr. W. Crawford, of Morpeth, to Mrs. Bell, widow of John Bell, eſq. of Gallowhill.

At Warwick, near Carliſle, George Wilſon, eſq. of the Honourable Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Wilſon, of Brampton.

At Penrith, Mr. George Jefferſon, ſon of Mr. Jefferſon, of Plymouth, to Miſs Maria Wood, eldeſt daughter of Mr. C. Wood, of the Leeds theatre.

Died.] At Burton, in Weſtmoreland, aged 82, Alex. Campbell, eſq. formerly of Temnagrew, in Perthſhire, and upwards of fifty years an eminent medical practitioner at Poole, in Dorſetſhire.

Mr. John Robinſon, of Pardſhaw. He was found dead on the road between Oldfield and Eaglesfield, and his horſe ſtanding beſide the body He had attended a ſale at the former place, from whence he went to Eaglesfield, but on his return fell, as it is ſuppoſed, from his horſe, which accident occaſioned his death.

At Knarſdale, aged 79, Mr. John Burton, a wealthy bachelor.

At Caldbeck, aged 82, Mrs. Hannah Scott.

At Carliſle, aged 26, Miſs Mary Hetherington, daughter of the late Mr. J. Hetherington, of the Three Crowns inn.—Aged 72, Margaret Glendinning, of Gretna.—Aged 90, Ann Crookdale.—Mr. William Blacklock, of the Two Ships inn.

At Cockermouth, ſuddenly, aged 64, Mr. Michael Blaylock, farmer, near Stanwix.

At Moorhouſe, near Carliſle, Mr. Joſeph Oſtell, of Liverpool.

At Kendal, aged 64, Jackſon Harriſon, eſq. ſenior alderman, and one of the juſtices of peace for that town.

YORKSHIRE.

An application will be made to parliament, in the next ſeſſion, for an act for making a turnpike-road from Greenfield, in Saddleworth, to communicate with that leading from Halifax to Sheffield, at or near Shepley, in the Weſt Riding. It is likewiſe in contemplation to apply for an act to incloſe the commons and waſte land in the townſhip of Bramhope, near Otley; and for another for incloſing thoſe in the townſhip of Norton, in the pariſh of Campſall.

Conſiderable numbers of locuſts were lately diſcovered in the neighbourhood of Bridlington, where they committed great devaſtations on the hedges, and whatever elſe the advanced ſeaſon of the year had left for the exerciſe of their rapacity. They were about two inches in length, of a green colour, with a brown ſpot on the back, and were ſuppoſed to have been brought by the late equinoctial gales. This is the firſt inſtance of any of theſe deſtructive animals having been ſeen in England during a great number of years.

A ſociety for the encouragement of agricultural purſuits, as well as for rewarding the induſtry of the day-labourer and cottager, has recently been eſtabliſhed, under the name of the Cleveland Agricultural Society. Lord Dundas has been appointed preſident for the preſent year, and the Hon. Lawrence Dundas and Thomas Huſtler, eſq. vice-preſidents. Every ſubſcriber of ten guineas is a member for life; and annual ſubſcribers of one guinea or upwards, are conſidered as members. Two general meetings are to be annually held, alternately, at Guiſborough and Stokeſley.

Married.]

Married.] At Scarborough, Dan. Pearſon, eſq. of Early Lodge, in the North Riding, to Miſs A. Watſon, ſecond daughter of Mr. Watſon, ſurgeon, of the former place.—Mr. Jackſon, woolſtapler, of Wakefield, to Miſs Bottomly, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bottomly.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Morton, merchant, to Miſs Wake, daughter of the late W. Wake, eſq. of Workſop-manor, agent of his grace the Duke of Norfolk.

At Catterick, the Rev. Daniel Ferguſon, B. A. of Langton, to Miſs Booth, only daughter of Tho. Booth, eſq. of Killerby.

At Hull, George Sanders Thwaites, eſq. captain in the York rangers, to Miſs Martha Lupton, ſecond daughter of Mr. Heneage Lupton.

At Hovingham, Mr. Chaplin, late of Bubwith, to Miſs S. Schoolcroft, youngeſt daughter of the late W. Schoolcroft, eſq. of the former place.

At Pontefract, Edw. Trueman, eſq. banker, to Miſs Bramham.

At Knareſborough, the Rev. Rob. Dyneley, M. A. of Halton, near Skipton, to Miſs Patchett, of Bank-foot, near Halifax.

At Coverham, Thomas Other, eſq. of Redmire, to Miſs Liſter, eldeſt daughter of Edward Liſter, eſq. of Coverham-abbey, near Middleham.—John Lund, jun. eſq. of York, to Miſs Gledhill, daughter of John Gledhill, eſq. of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds.

Died.] At Whitby, Samuel Preſſick, eſq. many years an eminent ſhip-owner of that place.

At Pocklington, aged 70, Mr. T. Bagley, chief conſtable for the diviſion of Wilton Beacon, in the Eaſt Riding.

At Rawdon, near Leeds, Mr. Benjamin Grimſhaw, an eminent cloth-manufacturer.

At Huddersfield, aged 19, Mr. Rich. Dobſon, ſecond ſon of Mr. John Dobſon, banker.—Aged 72, Robert Scott, eſq. of Woodſome, near Huddersfield.

At Hull, Mrs. Willett, wife of W. M. Willett, eſq. late of Ruſhforth-hall, near Bingley.

At Wakefield, aged 86, Mrs. Sergeantſon, a maiden lady.

At Alventhorpe, near Wakefield, aged 41, Mr. Benjamin Tomlin; and the following day, aged 43, his ſiſter, Mrs. Ruth Tomlin.—Suddenly, as he was attending divine ſervice at the pariſh church, Mr. Wm. Statter, father to Mr. Statter, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Stephenſon, wife of Mr. Stevenſon, chemiſt and druggiſt, of Hull, and daughter of Mr. Poynton, corn-merchant, in Wakefield.

At Wyton, in Holderneſs, aged 27, Thomas Moorehouſe Bramley, eſq. nephew to R. R. Bramley, eſq. of Leeds. The melancholy cauſe of his death was as follows: Mr. Bramley, and another young gentleman of the neighbourhood, being out in company ſhooting, the double-barrelled gun of his companion accidentally went off, and lodged the charge, with a conſiderable part of the leather of his boot, in the back part of Mr. Bramley's leg. The beſt ſurgical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, and hopes were at one time entertained of his recovery; but after lingering in great pain for nine days, a locked jaw ſucceeded, and terminated in his death.

At Woodhouſe, Mr. George Baron, merchant, and one of the common-council of Leeds.

At Leeds, aged 101, Mrs. Grace Barnard, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Ruſhworth, wife of Mr. Joſeph Ruſhworth, merchant.—Mrs. S. Engliſh, wife of Mr. J. Engliſh, of Woodhouſe, near Leeds. While the human heart can retain a valuable impreſſion, her memory, rendered dear by every domeſtic virtue, will remain engraven on thoſe of her ſurviving relatives and friends, who deeply feel, and ſincerely lament their loſs.

At York, aged 25, John Preſton, eſq.—Aged 37, Mr. Ralph Rowntree, ſurgeon.—Aged 54, George J. Bell, eſq. of Elſtronwick, in Holderneſs.

At Drighlington, Mrs. Hutchinſon, wife of the Rev. George Hutchinſon.

At Steeton, near Sheldwick, in Craven, Mrs. Garforth, wife of J. B. Garforth, eſq.—Henry Wickham, eſq. of Cottingley, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the Weſt Riding, and upwards of 26 years a partner in the banking-houſe of Wickham, Field, and Co., in Leeds.—Aged 80, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, rector of Kirkby Overblow, and one of the prebends of Durham cathedral.

LANCASHIRE.

It is pleaſing to obſerve, that the liberality and public ſpirit of the inhabitants of Manchester keep pace with the population, opulence, and trade of that town. The want of a public edifice, in which commercial concerns might be tranſacted with comfort and convenience, has long been a ſubject of regret. This deficiency is at length about to be ſupplied, by the erection of a handſome building in the market-place, for the purpoſe of a commercial coffee-room and tavern. It is propoſed to raiſe the ſum required for this edifice, by ſubſcriptions of not leſs than fifty pounds each ſhare. The intended building is to be of the moſt elegant conſtruction, and to embrace every poſſible convenience. Its ſite will occupy all the ſpace from Hillidge's tavern, incluſive, in front of the market-place, to the Dog tavern, alſo incluſive, in Exchange-ſtreet, together with all the premiſes in the rear.

At the late anniverſary meeting of the Lancaſter Agricultural Society, the following premiums were adjudged: To Thomas Fenwick, eſq. for improving the greateſt quantity of land by walled ſtone drains, (7403 roods,) as owner, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—to John Knowles, of Claughton-hall, for a ſimilar improvement, as tenant, a ſilver cup, of the ſame value—to Timothy Parker, eſq. of Hornby-hall, for the beſt managed farm, as owner, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—to the Rev. J. Stainbank, [of Scale-hall,

Scale-hall, for the ſame, as tenant, a ſilver cup, of the ſame value—to Mr. Thomas Cottam, of Heaton, for the beſt crop of hay graſs, of the firſt year, on grounds laid down with graſs ſeeds, a ſilver cup, value three guineas—to Mr. J. Hodgſon, of Borwick, for the greateſt quantity of paſture land, of the firſt year, on grounds laid down with white clover, a ſilver cup, value three guineas—to William Hargreaves, of Bulk, for the greateſt quantity of early potatoes ſold in Lancaſter market previous to the 15th of July laſt, (47cwt. 3qrs. 5lbs.) a ſilver cup, value three guineas—to the beſt crop of turnips, cabbages, and winter potatoes, each a ſilver cup, value three guineas—to the beſt general ſtock of cattle, a ſilver cup, value five guineas—to the beſt long-horned heifer, a ſilver cup, value three guineas—to the beſt five ewes of the improved Lowland breed, a ſilver cup, value three guineas—to the beſt two years old ram of the ſame breed, a ſilver cup, value three guineas. And, to a labourer in huſbandry, for the greateſt number of legitimate children brought up without parochial relief, two guineas.

Married.] At Halfall, John Kirkman, eſq. of Vauxhall, to Miſs Mary Hunſworth, daughter of the late Thomas Hunſworth, eſq. of Maghull.—William Houſeman, eſq. major in the Lancaſter volunteers, to Miſs Sarah Fletcher, daughter of the Rev. Rob. Fletcher, rector of Halton, near Lancaſter.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Sedgwick, merchant, to Miſs Woods —Capt. Edward Leigh, to Mrs. Johnſton, widow of the late Capt. Arch. Johnſton.

At Rochdale, John Gilbert Royds, eſq. ſon of Thomas Royds, eſq. of Greenhill, to Miſs Entwiſle, daughter of John Entwiſle, eſq. of Foxholes.

At Wigan, Mr. James Maxwell, merchant, of Haſlingdon, to Miſs Boardman, only daughter of James Boardman, eſq. of the former place.

At Manchester, Joſeph Armitage, eſq. of Highroyd-houſe, to Miſs Taylor, daughter of the late Joſeph Taylor, eſq. of Blakely.

At Ulverſton, Brigadier-general the Hon. William Lumley, to Miſs Mary Sunderland, ſecond daughter of Thomas Sunderland, eſq. of that place.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miſs Jane Harvey, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Tho. Harvey, of Underbarrow, near Kendal —Capt. Nicholſon, of the ſhip Cheſterfield, many years in the Jamaica trade.—Capt. Bovin, of the Suſſex. —Aged 85, Mrs. Leece, wife of Mr. Leece, merchant.

At Manchester, aged 33, Mr. Edw. Jacobs, printer, third ſon of Mr. E. Jacobs, of Halifax. He had been nine years engaged in the ſervice of his country, had fought under Lord Gardner and Lord Duncan, and had received a wound while employed under Lord Nelſon, at the bombardment of Copenhagen.—The Rev. Mr. Johnſon, miniſter of St. George's church.

At Lancaſter, Mr. James Simpſon, blackſmith, whoſe ſituation during the laſt twelve months has been moſt diſtreſſing; he having, from hard working and heat at the forge, diſſolved the marrow of the ſpine, which rendered his legs and thighs totally uſeleſs.—Aged 70, Mr. W. Carter, ſurgeon.

At Layton hall, near Blackpool, aged 48, Mr. Seward, a gentleman highly reſpected for his urbanity and hoſpitality.

At Holcome, near Bury, aged 35, Mrs. Howarth, wife of Mr. John Howarth.

CHESHIRE.

The truſtees of the River Weaver Navigation, have ſummoned a meeting for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration an application to parliament for an act to authorize the making a navigable canal from that river, near Frodſham, to communicate with the Merſey, at Weſtern Point.

Married.] At Wallacy, Capt. A. W. Schomberg, of the royal navy, ſecond ſon of the late Sir Alex. Schomberg, to Miſs Anne Smith, youngeſt daughter of Rear-admiral Smith, of Poolton.

At Shotwick, Mr. Wm. Charlton, of Shotwick-hall, to Miſs Parry, of the Two Mills.

Died.] At Chriſtleton, near Cheſter, Tho. Ince, eſq.

At Baguly, Mr. Thomas Whitfield, late of Manchester.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henchman, youngeſt ſiſter to Major Henchman, of Cheſter.—Aged 76, the Rev. J. Briggs, chancellor of the dioceſe.

At Cheſter, aged 65, Mr. John Lowe, tobacconiſt.—Suddenly, in conſequence of the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Mr. Richardſon.—Mrs. Pemberton, wife of Mr. Pemberton, overſeer of the houſe of induſtry.—Mr. John Sproſton.—Aged 76, Mr. Richard Lowndes, of Sandbach.

DERBYSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act for incloſing the commons, waſtes, &c. in the pariſh, manor, and liberties of Tideſwell.

Married.] At Bluntiſham, the Rev. J. Smith, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and rector of Holt, in Norfolk, to Miſs Tillard, daughter of the Rev. R. Tillard, late vicar of Wirkſworth.

At Aſhborne, Mr. John Davenport, merchant, of Manchester, to Miſs Gethin.

At Shirley, Mr. P. C. Wood, of Leiceſter, to Miſs S. Goodwin.

At Ch-ſterfield, Mr. Alfred Carſon, to Miſs S. Walvin, both of Alport.

At Chapel-le-Frith, Mr. Joſiah Bradbury, jun. of Rye Flatt, to Miſs Lingard, of Stoddard, daughter of the late Rev. John Lingard, of Edale.

Died.] At Quarndon, near Derby, aged 74, Mrs. Heath, relict of the late Mr. Chriſtopher Heath, formerly an alderman of Derby.

At Buxton, James Hardwick, eſq.

At Matlock, aged 28, Mr. J. Dodgſon, of Wakefield.

At Derby, Mrs. Simpſon, wife of Mr. Robert Simpſon.—Aged 35, Mrs. Collumbell, relict of the late Mr. David Collumbell.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Retford Agricultural Society offers the following premiums, to be determined on the 8th of April next: Five guineas for the beſt ſhort horned bull; three guineas for the next beſt; five guineas for the beſt ſtallion of the cart breed.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. Stirrup, to Miſs Chapman.

At Worksop, Mr Piercy, attorney, to Miſs Northage, both of Nottingham.

At Nottingham, Mr. J. Meets, to Miſs Hotwell.—Mr. Lingford, ironmonger, to Miſs Heeley.

At Barkeſton, in the vale of Belvoir, Mr. Hutchinſon, of London, to Miſs Frances Goodwin, daughter of Mr. William Goodwin, of Winſter, Derbyſhire.

Died.] Mrs. Catlow, wife of the Rev. Samuel Catlow, of Mansfield.

At Newark, Mr. Green, formerly of the Queen's Head.

At Lea, near Gainſburgh, aged 64, Mr. Bull, farmer.—Aged 42, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of John Robinſon, eſq. of North Muſkham, near Newark-upon-Trent.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Flint, ſon of Mr. Flint, ironmonger.—Mrs. Mee, mantua-maker.—Suddenly, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Mr. Dennis, ſtone-maſon.—Mrs. Perrin, and two days afterwards, of an inflammation in his bowels, brought on by a violent cold he took a fortnight before, her huſband, Mr. Joſeph Perrin.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds in the townſhip of Keadby, in the iſle of Axholme; and another for incloſing thoſe in the pariſh of Colſterworth, and the townſhips of Woolſthorpe and Twyford.

Married.] At Boſton, Mr. Brook, to Miſs Lane, daughter of Mr. Lane, druggiſt, of the ſame place.—Mr. Millhouſe, of Algarkirke, to Miſs Sarah Wilkinſon, daughter-in-law of Mr. Maltby, of Stutterton.

At Grantham, Mr. Ferguſon, to Miſs Willſon.

At Stamford, Mr. Simcock, to Miſs Bradley, of Oundle.

At Langton, Mr. Andrew, to Miſs Scott.

At Aſhby, near Spilſby, Mr. J. Booth, of Great Steeping, to Miſs Gilbert.

At Cockerington, the Rev. Daniel Benſon, of Louth, to Mrs. Hyde, of the former place.

Died.] At Alford, Charles Goodwin, gent.

At Heighington, near Lincoln, aged 62, Mr. John Bailey, farmer and grazier.

At Lincoln, aged 78, Mrs. Durance, widow of the late Mr. Durance.—Miſs Uppleby, daughter of J. Uppleby, eſq. of Woolton-houſe.

At Stainſby-hall, aged 29, Mr. Robert Elmhirſt, ſecond ſon of Wm. Elmhirſt, eſq. by whoſe death the poor in his neighbourhood have ſuſtained a very great loſs.

At Gainſborough, aged 79, Mrs. Heſlewood.—Aged 69, Mr. Gamaliel Capes, wharfinger.

At Louth, Mr. John Mills, maſter of the Granby inn.—Mr. James Aſhlin.—Aged 80, Mrs. Moreton.

At Bottesford, near Belvoir-caſtle, Thomas Norris, gent. many years ſteward to the late Duke of Rutland.—Aged 64, John Robinſon, eſq. of Goſberton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to parliament for an act to divide and incloſe the foreſt or chace of Charnwood, otherwiſe called Charley Foreſt.

Married.] At Quarnden, Mr. W. H. Ingleſant, to Miſs Sarſon.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Richard Shipley, to Miſs Mortimer.

At Loughborough, Mr. Wallis, ſurgeon, to Miſs Clark, only daughter of the late Dr. Pochin.—Mr. Hooper, to Miſs Machett.—Mr. Woodcock, of Barkby, to Miſs Sewell.

At Narborough, Mr. Ruſſell, grazier, of Lutterworth, to Miſs Rudgate, of the former place.

Died.] Mr. Robert Glover, of Blaby.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Rich, wife of Mr. Rich.—Aged 76, Mr. Richard Forryan, of Burbage.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Thomas Eames, one of the loyal Leiceſter volunteer infantry.—Miſs Jane Elverſon, ſecond daughter of Mr. Elverſon.—Mrs. Langford, wife of the Rev. Dr. Langford.—Mr. Walton ſadler.—Mrs. Black, relict of the late Mr. Davis Black.—Mrs. Jas. Swann, of Hinckley.

At Wirmeſwold, Mr. Fox, maſter of the Three Crowns.

Edw. Cheſelden, eſq. many years receiver-general for this county, one of the deputy-lieutenants, and in the commiſſion of the peace. During the American war, he ſerved as major in the Leiceſterſhire militia, and in the late war as lieutenant-colonel, both which ſituations he filled with great credit to himſelf and honour to the county. He a was man of great benevolence and hoſpitality, and his loſs will be long felt by thoſe who were acquainted with him.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Weſt-Cromwich, the Rev. John Harding, rector of Hopeſay, in Shropſhire, to Miſs Rebecca Jetſop.

Died.] At Butterley Keys, near Audlem, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Nickſon, late of Whitchurch.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Thomas Gardiner, architect.

At Lichfield, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs.

Mrs. E. Eliot, daughter of the late William Duckett, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the ſecond troop of horſe grenadier guards, and relict of the late major-general Granville Eliot, eſq. —Of a hydrocephalus, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Richard Parr.

At Stafford, Mrs. Silveſter, wife of Mr. James Silveſter.—Mr. John Perry, and his brother, Mr. James Perry, of Madely.—Mrs. Emery, of Brewood.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the grand junction canal, recently held at Coventry, it was reſolved to eſtabliſh a ſociety by the name of the Society of Grand Junction Canal Proprietors. The leading purpoſes of this inſtitution are—to collect and record uſeful information; to eſtabliſh beneficial correſpondences; and to ſolicit from and lay before the general meetings and committees for managing the ſame, ſuch information or repreſentations, which from time to time may be thought neceſſary and proper.

Married.] At Kingſbury, the Rev. Thos. Price, of Colehill, to Miſs Cary, eldeſt daughter of William Cary, eſq. of Cannock.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Parker, to Miſs Turner.—Mr. Joſeph Bill, ſerjeant in the train of artillery, to Miſs Albrighton.

At Madeley, Mr. John Evaſon, of Benthal, to Miſs Shelton, of the Iron Bridge.

At Warwick, Mr. Mallory, one of the aldermen of that borough, to Mrs. Elkington. —Mr. Wm. Harriſon, of Coventry, to Miſs E. Owen, of Birmingham.

At Kingtwinford, Mr. Whitcombe, ſurgeon, to Miſs Bancks, of Cobin's Hall, near Dudley.

At Warwick, the earl of Clonmel, to lady H. Greville, daughter of the earl of Warwick.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. Joſeph Smith, late one of the partners in the houſe of Meſſrs. Smith, Son, and Smith.—Aged 74, Mr. William Southall.—Aged 32, Mr. George Bott, ſurgeon-dentiſt.

At Coleſhill, Mr. John Barker, an eminent ſurgeon of that place.—Aged 62, Mr. Ward, formerly of the Swan Inn, Lichfield.

At Rugby, aged 74, Mrs. Plomer, widow of John Plomer, eſq. of Welton, Northamptonſhire.

Francis Rogers, M. D. phyſician to the Birmingham Diſpenſary. This gentleman was a native of Normandy, was educated for the church, and emigrated in 1792. After a reſidence of a few years in Yorkſhire, he went to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, where he ſtudied medicine, and obtained his doctor's degree. He came to Birmingham, and offered his ſervices to the diſpenſary in the year 1802. Since that time he held the office of phyſician to the above inſtitution, without any remuneration from the public, but greatly to the benefit of the town, and the objects of his unwearied attention and profeſſional ſkill. He contracted the diſeaſe which terminated his life in the exerciſe of his duty.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridgenorth, Thos. Boulton, eſq. banker, to Miſs Elizabeth Baker.—Mr. James Betton, of Frankwell, to Miſs Carter, of the Fox Inn, Bridgnorth.

Died.] At Colebrook Dale, aged 74, Mr. R. Dearman, one of the people called Quakers. His death was very ſudden; he went to bed well at night, and was found dead in his bed the next morning. The engaging affability and ſimplicity of manners, and the benevolence of his heart, rendered him univerſally beloved and reſpected.

At Shrewſbury, aged 85, Mr. Wheeler.—Mrs. Hicks, wife of Mr. Hicks.—Mrs. Brookes, wife of John Brookes, eſq. of Whitchurch.

At Wellington, Mrs. Tong, wife of Mr. Tong, attorney-at-law, of that place. While the miniſter was reading the 90th pſalm, as part of the funeral ſervice, Mr. Thomas Blantern, one of the attendants, fell from his ſeat and inſtantly expired.

Mr. Adams, of Long, near Wellington.—Mrs. Dod, wife of John Dod, eſq. of Cloverley Hall.—Mr. John Davies, of Wellington.

At Creſſage, Mr. Thomas Morgan.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. C. Burrowes, ſchoolmaſter.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Droitwich, Mr. Samuel Lane, officer of exciſe, to Miſs Elizabeth Milner.

At Milton, Edward Tyler, eſq. of Stourport, captain in the Weſt Worceſter Volunteers, to Miſs Dankes, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Dankes.

At Ombersley, Mr. John Amphlett, to Miſs Moule.

Died.] At Dripſhill, Sir Charles Trubſhaw Withers, knt. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſterſhire, and father of the latter city: he ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county in 1758, and of mayor of the city in 1766, and received the honour of knighthood upon his Majeſty's viſit to Worceſter in 1788.

At Worceſter, Mrs. Hill, wife of Thomas Hill, eſq. of Broom-houſe, in the county of Stafford.—Mr. James Lewis, carpenter.—Mrs. Hooper.

At Tenbury, aged 23, Mrs. Giles, wife of Mr. Benjamin Giles.—Aged 38, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. Matthews, attorney at law, of Ryall, and ſiſter to Mr. Blower, apothecary of the Worceſter infirmary.

Suddenly, at the rectory houſe, Harvington, the Rev. Dr. James, a man univerſally beloved for his many excellent qualities. Doctor James was born at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonſhire, where his father ſtill reſides. Though his family is not remarkable for opulence, yet the members of it have long held ſituations of great reſpectability. As he ſhewed at an early age a ſtrong propenſity to reading and ſtudy, he was ſent when only nine years old to Eton. There he ſoon became diſtinguiſhed for the quickneſs of his parts, and by his aſſiduity and amiable diſpoſition acquired the

love and eſteem of his inſtructors: His talents for Latin and Greek verſification were particularly remarkable, and are known to the public by ſome maſterly ſpecimens in the elegant ſelection of Latin and Greek poetry, entitled *Muſæ Etonenſes*. Being elected a ſcholar of King's College, Cambridge, he removed to that univerſity in 1756. He there proſecuted his ſtudies with unabated ardour, and, to his former accurate acquaintance with the claſſics, he added a competent knowledge of mathematics. In 1759, he was choſen fellow; proceeded regularly to his degrees of B.A. in 1771; M.A. 1774; D.D 1786; and became one of the public tutors of the college; which office he held for ſeveral years. Mr. James however found the air and ſituation of Cambridge injurious to his health; and, on the reſignation of the head-maſterſhip of Rugby ſchool, by Dr. Burroughs, in 1776, was induced to offer himſelf as a candidate for that ſituation, which he ſucceeded in obtaining. Through the remiſſneſs of his predeceſſor, Mr. James, found that a reform in the diſcipline, and ſyſtem of teaching, adopted in that inſtitution, was highly neceſſary. This he immediately commenced, and ſuch was the ſucceſs of his exertions, and the reputation he acquired, that from an hundred, the number of pupils was ſoon augmented to three hundred. A few years after his removal to Rugby Mr. James married Miſs Elizabeth Landor, of Coventry, who died after an union with him of three or four years. Dr. James was deeply afflicted at her loſs; and it was not until ſome years afterwards that he formed a connection with Miſs Caldecott, of Rugby, which terminated in marriage. In 1791, his health began to be impaired by unremitted ſtudy and inceſſant attention to the concerns of the inſtitution, over which he preſided. Still he was, unwilling to follow the advice of his friends, who adviſed him to reſign his ſituation, but his health continuing to decline, he was in 1793, prevailed upon to retire from the arduous duties of an office which he had held for ſixteen years, with ſuch credit to himſelf, and ſuch advantage to thoſe entruſted to his care. In conſequence of his long and meritorious ſervices, the truſtees applied to the miniſter, requeſting that Dr. James might be rewarded with ſome preferment, and he was in conſequence appointed to a prebend in Worceſter Cathedral, together with the living of Harvington. Dr. James's time was ſo totally occupied with the concerns of his ſchool that he never preſented the public with any literary work of conſequence. He, however, publiſhed a Compendium of Geography, which is a very comprehenſive and accurate performance, and is principally uſed at Rugby ſchool. He was likewiſe the author of an Explanation of the fifth Book of Euclid, by algebra; and of two Sermons publiſhed in 1799; one of which was preached at the Muſical Meeting of the Three Choirs of Worceſter, Hereford, and Glouceſter; and the other on a public faſt day. By his firſt wife Dr. James has left two children, a ſon and a daughter. The former has been brought up to the law, and the latter was married, in 1803, to the Rev. Dr. Wingfield, late head-maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool and prebendary of Worceſter. By his ſecond wife he had ſeveral children, one of whom is now a member of Chriſt Church, and another of Oriel College, Oxford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Pool-hall, near Bromyard, aged 92, Mrs. Cave, mother of the late John Cave, eſq. of Briſtol.

At Titley, the Rev. Mr. Gueſt, M.A. a canon reſidentiary of Hereford cathedral, vicar of Lugwardine and Staunton-upon-Wye, and perpetual curate of Titley, all in this county.

At Hereford, ſuddenly, Mrs. Butler, widow of the late —— Butler, eſq. and daughter of Mr. Carwardine, formerly of Preſton Wynne. She had paſſed the evening cheerfully with ſome friends, when ſhe fell back in her chair, and inſtantly expired.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for an act to incloſe the commonable lands in the pariſh of Longney.

The new road through the pariſh of Twyfing is completed at an expence of 1000l. and is now open for uſe. By this alteration the diſtance from Worceſter to Tewkſbury is ſhortened half a mile, and a road dangerous from its narrowneſs and frequent turnings is changed for one that is ſtraight, open and handſome. Other important alterations in the principal road from Worceſter to Glouceſter is likewiſe in the contemplation of the truſtees of the Tewkſbury diſtrict, for promoting the convenience and ſafety of the public.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Pearce, woolſtapler, of Minchingham, to Miſs Ann Keylock.

At Bilton, Mr. John Buſh, of Berry-houſe, Deynton, to Miſs Harris, daughter of Mr. Harris, of Briſtol.—The Rev. Edward Jones, of Brockworth, to Miſs Elizabeth Owen, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Owen, of Wrexham.

At Glouceſter, Mr Thomas Crowther Newby, attorney at law, of Jermyn ſtreet, London, to Miſs Ady, ſecond daughter of Mr. Ady, of the former city.

At Preſtbury, Mr. Joſeph Cotterell, of Biſhop's Cleve, to Miſs Mary Otwood.

At Weſtbury-on-Trim, the Rev. John Turner, rector of Hagley, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of the late Jeremiah Baker, eſq. of Redland Court, near Briſtol.

Died.] At Glouceſter, aged 62, Edward Stephens James, gent.—Miſs Cox, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Cox.—Mr. Thomas Leighton, grocer.

At Glouceſter, aged 43, Mr. John Coren, lieutenant and adjutant of the 1ſt regiment of Herefordſhire volunteers; to the formation and diſcipline of which corps he very materially contributed when it was firſt raiſed.

At

At New-houſe, Durſley, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Robert Cooper, eſq. captain of the Durſley yeomanry cavalry, and only daughter of William Purnell, eſq. of Froombridge.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Greenway, eſq. banker, of Warwick. He was walking to the wells as uſual, when he was taken ill in the church-yard, and being carried to his lodgings in a chair he immediately expired.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] J. Blackſtone, eſq principal of New Inn hall, Oxford, to Miſs Jenkins, of Wallingford.—The Rev. Dr. Pett, principal of St. Mary hall, Oxford, to Miſs Andrews, of Butler's Marſton, Warwickſhire.—William Appletree, eſq. of Deddington, to Miſs Shepperdſon, of Hallgarth, near Durham.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 72, Mrs. Anne Percy.—Aged 32, Mr. John Dry.

At Tackley, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Hall, farrier.—Mr. J. Johnſon, farmer, of Bladon, near Woodſtock.—Aged 76, Mrs. Richards, of Wotten.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Bedford Infirmary, a report of the preſent ſtate of that inſtitution was preſented by Mr. Whitbread. A deficiency of upwards of 1000l. appeared to be unprovided for, to ſupply which a ſubſcription was immediately entered into by the noblemen and gentlemen preſent, which produced the ſum of 581l. 10s. The following ſtatement was likewiſe made of the number of patients from the day of admiſſion, Auguſt 13, 1803, to Sept. 8, 1804:—Cured, 89—Relieved, 23—Incurable, 10—Diſcharged for irregularity, 10—At their own requeſt, 7—Dead, 9—Made in patients, 5—Made out-patient, 1—In-patients in the houſe, 13—Out-patients on the books 22—Total 189.

At a meeting of the committee of the Bedfordſhire Agricultural Society, the following premiums were propoſed and approved of:—A cup value ten guineas, to the Bedfordſhire farmer who ſhall have made the greateſt improvement by under-drainage between the months of October 1803 and 1804; to the ſecond, five guineas; and to the third three guineas.—A premium of five guineas to the Bedfordſhire farmer, who, during the ſame period ſhall have made the greateſt improvement in marling ſandy or gravelly lands.—Ten guineas to the fund of the benefit ſociety, which ſhall conſiſt of the greateſt number of members being labourers in huſbandry, and eſtabliſhed during the above period.—A cup value ten guineas, to the Bedfordſhire farmer who ſhall produce a plough and team which ſhall plough half an acre of land in the beſt and cheapeſt manner in three hours and a half; to the ſecond ſix guineas; beſides various other premiums to labourers and ſervants in huſbandry.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the anniverſary meeting of the ſubſcribers to the General Infirmary at Northampton, a report was preſented of the ſtate of the patients admitted and diſcharged; by which it appears, that 36,274 perſons have been cured, and 5252 relieved, ſince the foundation of the old county hoſpital, in 1744.

The intended turnpike-road from Northampton to Bedford, is likely ſoon to be carried into effect. Among the many new roads lately formed, none perhaps promiſes greater advantage to the public or individuals; a conſiderable tract of country through which it will be carried, being at preſent ſcarcely ſafe for a horſe during two-thirds of the year. It will unite the two county towns, and as a mail will be petitioned for, to paſs through Bedford, inſtead of going empty through Dunſtable, the former place will enjoy the advantage of a daily poſt. As the diſtance from Northampton to London, through Bedford, will be only five miles more than through Dunſtable, avoiding, at the ſame time, Woburn ſands and Chalk hill, the new turnpike will certainly enjoy a conſiderable ſhare of the poſting buſineſs.

The Peterborough Agricultural Society will diſtribute the following premiums on the 7th of November next: For the beſt bull, not exceeding two years old, ſeven guineas—for the beſt boar, not more than twelve months old, two guineas—to the labourer in huſbandry who has brought up the moſt numerous family without parochial aſſiſtance, three guineas; and three premiums of two guineas for the longeſt ſervices with any one maſter or miſtreſs.

Married.] Joſeph Roberts, eſq. of Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, London, to Miſs Jemima Jones, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Jones, late vicar of Weekley.—Mr. Samuel Johnſon, of Daventry, to Miſs Anne Haughton, of Mancheſter.—Mr. Warren, of London, to Miſs Mary Maſon, daughter of Mr. Maſon, auctioneer, of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Weſt, of Dallington, to Miſs Anne Clark, of Eaſt Haddon.—Mr. Bright, of Banbury, to Miſs Grimes, of Eydon.—Mr. Shilcock, of Stamford, to Miſs Bradley, of Oundle.

Died.] Mrs. Mary Hayes, wife of Mr. William Hayes, of Yardley Gobbin.—Mrs. Robert Pearſon, formerly an eminent lace dealer, of Newport Pagnell.—Aged 79, Mr. John Luck, diſſenting miniſter, of Northampton.—Mr. Boſworth, of Highgate-houſe, near that town.

At Maidford, Mrs. Turland, relict of Mr. John Turland, of Bugbrooke.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Farrant, of London, to Miſs Prior, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Beaumont Prior, of Cambridge.

At March, Barkham Corry, eſq. of Walpole St. Peters, to Miſs Eliza Franklin, late of Downham Market.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. John Blackman, pariſh-clerk of Great St. Mary's.—Mrs. Biggs, wife of Mr. Andrew Biggs.—Mrs. John Rainsforth, porter of Magdalen College.—Mr. Biſhop Burgoyne.—Aged 74, Mrs. Ann Dawkes,

Dawkes.—Aged 63, Mr. John Wilkinſon, late a reſpectable grocer of Wiſbech.

At Ely, Mrs. Bentham, aged 91.

NORFOLK.

A report has lately been drawn up on the great advantages that may be derived in many parts of England, by the improvement of what are generally ſtyled dry harbours; and from the incloſure of ſalt marſhes, by embankment from the ſea, where it is found to recede from the ſhore; with particular reference to the harbour of Wells, in this county, deſcribing its preſent ſtate, and the means of improving it, to the reciprocal advantage of the merchants and inhabitants of the town, and to the owners of the adjoining ſalt marſhes.—The following are the outlines of the plan which is recommended to be carried into execution:—It is firſt propoſed, that all the waſte water from Holkham Lake, and all the land-ſprings that can be collected from the up-lands weſt of the town of Wells, ſhall be collected together, and diſcharged through a ſluice into the top of Wells harbour, inſtead of falling into the channel, as it now does, conſiderably lower. It is next propoſed, (with the permiſſion of the marquis Townſhend,) that all the water of the Stiffkey river, which diſcharges itſelf through the weſtern ſluice at Morſton, ſhall be diverted from that ſluice, and brought to the top of Wells harbour, and there diſcharged into the main channel; and that the water from the ſaid river, which paſſes through the eaſtern ſluice at Morſton, ſhall be diverted into the Eager creek, and diſcharged into the top of Blakeney harbour. It is further propoſed, that all the ends of the main creeks, next the ſea, ſhall be ſtopped up, and that two or more ſluices at Wells, near where the bathing-houſe now ſtands, ſhall be erected, to admit the full flow of the tides into all the principal creeks, within one foot of their ſurface; which ſluices ſhall be ſo contrived, as to pen up the water ſo received into them, till the tide ebbs back to nearly low water mark, and then to open and diſcharge their contents, in a ſtrong body, with ſuch weight and velocity as to remove all obſtructions, by which means the harbour will receive a conſtant and effectual ſcour, and there is no manner of doubt but its effect will be ſuch, as to render the greateſt benefit to it; for it muſt be allowed, that a bucket of water, thrown by this means into the top of it, will do more than a hogſhead further down; beſides which, the tide will be free to flow up as far as Morſton ſluice, and mix with the freſh waters that will be brought from thence, which will be very conſiderable at all times, and in the winter ſeaſon and times of flood, the body of water which this channel will bring down from the country, will be incalculably beneficial; but in caſe the living waters cannot be obtained, there may be a contrivance ſuggeſted to anſwer a ſecondary purpoſe, by letting the waters flow into the great creeks, as it now does, and when the creeks are nearly full, to divert it to an outfall farther up the harbour, which may undoubtedly be done to a good effect, and will very much improve the harbour, though the more obvious and more effectual remedy would reſult from the uſe of the living waters. It is likewiſe propoſed, for the benefit of Blakeney harbour, to erect another ſluice on the top of it, ſufficiently large to admit, every tide, water enough to fill the Eager, and all other large adjoining creeks; and to diſcharge the ſame back again, on the top of the harbour, together with the freſh water mixed with it, which will be brought from Morſton ſluice, and which muſt have a powerful effect in ſcouring and cleaning the parts below. The banks propoſed againſt the ſea, where there are no meals, are to be 64 feet ſeat, 5 feet wide on the top, and 12 feet high; and formed on a regular ſlope towards the ſea, with a ſmall curve near the top, to throw back the ſpray of the ſea. The canal or channel, to bring the water from Morſton ſluice, to be cut againſt the firm high land, as near as the levels will admit of it, will be forty feet wide on the top, ten feet wide at the bottom, and eight feet deep, and the earth will be all thrown on the ſide next the marſhes, to form a bank ſufficient to keep off the tides, when they flow up into the channel, and mix with the freſh water. The expence of theſe projected improvements is eſtimated at 30,000l.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Criſp Brown, corn-merchant, to Miſs Chaſe, eldeſt daughter of Mr. James Chaſe.—Mr. Edward Blomfield, to Mrs. Elizabeth Betts: their united ages amount to 145 years.—Mr. George Hallows, to Mrs. Cupper.—Mr. Diggins, of Dereham, to Miſs Ann Smith, of Swaffham.

At Yarmouth, Mr. William Beals, fiſhing-merchant, to Mrs. Lot, widow of Capt. Lot, who was in the Oporto trade.—Mr. Daniel Bacon, farmer, of Stradſett, to Miſs Mary Royle, daughter of the Rev. William Royle, of Crimpleſham.—Mr Wm Jackſon, printer, of Bungay, to Miſs Mary Ann Hunt, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Hunt, of Woodton.—Mr. John Howlett, to Miſs Maria Oughton, both of Fakenham.—The Rev. Chriſtopher Wordſworth, rector of Aſhby, Oby, and Thurne, to Miſs Lloyd, of Birmingham.

Died.] Aged 71, Mrs. Smith, mother of Mrs. Phillips, of Fakenham.—Aged 45, Mr. Thomas Heading, of Crimpleſham.—Mr. S. Hart, farmer, at Thorpe Market, aged 68.

At Gimmingham, Mrs. Gooch, relict of William Gooch, eſq.

At Norwich, aged 66, Mrs. Maltby, relict of the late George Maltby, eſq.—Aged 73, Peter Hooke, M. D. many years one of the phyſicians of the Norfolk and Norwich hoſpital.—Mrs. Hickling, aged 67.—Mrs. Fleming.—Aged 16, Nathaniel Walker, ſon of the Rev. John Walker.—Mr. Barnard Bowles, in the 50th year of his age.

At the Parſonage-houſe, Eaſt Walton, Mrs. Elizabeth Lemon, relict of the Rev. George William

William Lemon, many years head maſter of the grammar-ſchool, Norwich.

Aged 22, Miſs Roper, daughter of Mr. Roper, of Aldby; ſurviving her eldeſt brother only three weeks.

At Downham Market, Mr. William Chapman, an eminent tanner and pelt-monger. He expired ſuddenly, while in the act of making a contract in trade.

Aged 60, Sir William Kemp, bart. of Briſton. He was riding out, when he fell from his horſe and immediately expired.

At Eaſt Dereham, Mr. John Sparrow Webſter, aged 48.—Miſs S. Hey, late of Watton.

SUFFOLK.

The new pavement of the town of Beccles is completed; the centre of the ſtreets with crown pavement, and the foot-paths with flag-ſtones, which has greatly increaſed the neatneſs of that place.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament for an act for deepening, widening, and otherwiſe improving the river Orwell, within the liberties of the town of Ipſwich.

Married.] Mr. Golding, of Clare, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith, diſſenting miniſter of Cavendiſh.—Mr. Shepperd, jun. of Winſton, to Miſs Berry, daughter of Mr. Berry, of Debenham.—Mr. Robt. Spencer, farmer, of Harteſt, to Miſs Byford, daughter of Mr. Byford, of Manſon-hall, Whepſtead.—Mr. Cooke, of Farley-green, Stradiſhall, to Miſs Brewſter, of Hawkedon.—Mr. Pearſon, to Miſs Gent, both of Shadingfield, near Beccles.

At Gretna Green, R. H. Vivian, eſq. major of the 7th light dragoons, to Miſs Eliza Champion Creſpigny, daughter of the late P. C. Creſpigny, eſq. of Aldborough.

Died.] Aged 70, Mr. Edward Ely, late an eminent grocer, of Bury, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Ipſwich, the Rev. Mr. Pilkington, diſſenting miniſter.—Mr. G. Clarke, of the George, Hadleigh.

At Watlington, aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Dowſing, relict of the Rev. John Dowſing, late rector of Middleton, in Norfolk.—H. Murrell, gent. of Weſt Row, in Mildenhall.—Of a typhus fever, Mr. Abraham Wing, farmer, of Pakenham, and ſteward to T. B. Evans, Eſq.; and the ſame day his wife, Mrs. Wing.—Aged 84, the Rev. Joſeph Lathbury, rector of the pariſhes of Great and Little Livermere.

Found dead in his bed at Loweſtoffe, of which he was vicar, aged 83, the Rev. Robert Potter, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1741; M.A. 1784, and prebendar of Norwich. His firſt preferment was the vicarage of Scarning, Norfolk. As a claſſic ſcholar he was a character of the higheſt diſtinction. The literary world is highly indebted to him for excellent poetical verſions of the three Greek tragedians. In 1774, he publiſhed a volume of poems, moſt of which had before appeared ſeparately. Many of them are very pretty compoſitions, particularly a beautiful farewell hymn to the country, in imitation of Spencer. Three years afterwards, his tranſlation of Æſchylus made its appearance in a quarto volume, and has ſince been reprinted with the addition of notes, in two volumes, 8vo. Of the excellence of this tranſlation, it is ſcarcely poſſible to ſay too much; many of the parts are ſo exquiſitely beautiful as to leave us in doubt, whether any poet could have accompliſhed the taſk with greater ſucceſs. In 1781, he publiſhed his tranſlation of Euripides in quarto; and in 1788, that of Sophocles, in the ſame ſize. Theſe laſt productions are, upon the whole, inferior to his firſt, yet they are both excellent performances, and ſuperior to thoſe of Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Woodhull. Beſides theſe very laborious works, Mr. Potter publiſhed in quarto, in 1783, "An Enquiry into ſome Paſſages of Dr. Johnſon's Lives of the Poets;" in 1785, in quarto, "A Tranſlation of the Oracle concerning Babylon, and the Song of Exultation from Iſaiah," chap. xiii and xiv; and in 1802, "A Sermon on the Thankſgiving for the Peace." By his death the republic of letters has loſt one of its beſt and moſt unaſſuming ornaments. His manners were ſimple, and his life exemplary. He was a ſcholar of the Old School, and nothing tempted him to relinquiſh divine and polite literature. His works are not numerous, but they are valuable, and will find their way to poſterity. The only temporary effuſion of his pen, was a pamphlet in defence of his brother poet Maſon, againſt the criticiſms of Johnſon. A great portion of his life was dedicated to the tranſlating of the three Greek tragic poets, to whom he is the firſt who has done ample juſtice in our language. He had the peculiar felicity of tranſfuſing their loftineſs, and preſerving their ſimplicity, without running into bombaſt, or deſcending into ſervility. His tranſlations are juſtly admired by thoſe who are well verſed in the originals, of the charms of which they convey the moſt gratifying idea to the Engliſh reader. It was not till he had completed his laſt tranſlation, that of Sophocles, that Mr. Potter obtained any preferment in the church higher than that of vicar of Loweſtoffe. He had been a ſchool fellow of Lord Thurlow, and had conſtantly ſent his publications to that great man without ever ſoliciting a favour from him. On receiving a copy of the Sophocles, however, his Lordſhip wrote a ſhort note to Mr. Potter, acknowledging the receipt of his books from time to time, and the pleaſure they had afforded him, and requeſting Mr. Potter's acceptance of a prebendal ſtall in the cathedral of Norwich, which, with his vicarage, rendered him comfortable during the remainder of a life honourably devoted to thoſe purſuits which beſt become a profound ſcholar and a true Chriſtian.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colcheſter, Mr. Iſaac Barrett, of Layer Bretton, farmer, to Miſs Suſannah Brockway, daughter of Mr. William Brockway, of the former place.—Captain Barham, of the royal marines, to Miſs Holton, daughter of Mr. Holton, of Weſt Bergholt.

In London, R. W. Hall, eſq. of Ilford Lodge, to Miſs Maitland.—Mr. Philip Nunn, of Pattiſwick, to Miſs H. Wythe, of Stiſted.—Mr. John Welch, of Nazing-Bury, to Miſs Green, of Epping-Bury.—Mr. Polter, ſurgeon, of Cavendiſh, to Miſs Sophia Salmon.

At Littlebury, Mr. Eliſha Jeffery, of Elmdon, to Miſs Reynolds, of Catmore End.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Steward, ſon of Mr. John Steward.—Miſs Judith Brown, of Rayleigh.—Miſs Mary Hodſon, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. Hodſon, of Halſted.—Mr. John Harnden, of Weſt Thurrock.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Abbott, relict of Mr. William Abbott.

At Plaiſtow, aged 89, Mr. John James.—Mrs. Wollaſton, wife of the Rev. Francis John Hyde Wollaſton, Jackſonian profeſſor in the univerſity of Cambridge, and vicar of South Weald, in this county.

At Leigh, John Tucker, aged 95. He was a native of Dorſetſhire. He, for ſeveral years, travelled the country as a jobbing gardener, in which capacity he lived a conſiderable time at Leigh, till, in 1757, he, with ſome others of that place, entered as a volunteer on board the Terrible privateer, commanded by Captain Death. Tucker was on board that veſſel in the engagement with the Grand Alexandre, letter of Marque, bound to France, from St. Domingo, in which action the Terrible loſt 17 of her crew before the enemy ſtruck his flag. A few days after this capture the Terrible and her prize fell in with the Vengeance privateer, of St. Maloes, of 36 guns and 360 men. The Terrible having ſent 40 of her hands on board the Alexandre, had only 130 men capable of working the ſhip, which carried 26 guns of ſmall caliber. With this ſuperiority of force the Vengeance firſt bore down upon the Grand Alexandre, which ſtruck after a ſhort action; and having, with her numerous crew, manned that veſſel, they proceeded jointly to attack the Terrible. The latter maintained this unequal conteſt with the utmoſt obſtinacy, till having loſt her captain and officers, and only ten men remaining who were not wounded, of whom Tucker was one, ſhe was compelled to ſtrike to the enemy. The event of this engagement was no ſooner known in England than a ſubſcription was ſet on foot at Lloyd's, for the benefit of the widows of thoſe who fell in the action, as well as to reward the ſurvivors. At the concluſion of the war Tucker returned to Leigh, and there hired a cottage, to which was attached a garden, ſomewhat leſs than an acre. By his labour he procured a comfortable ſubſiſtence, but his premiſes falling into the hands of another landlord, honeſt John was obliged to quit them. For a few days he bore the change with apparent reſignation, but in leſs than a week the chagrin occaſioned by being deprived of the ſpot, which he had ſo long labored to improve, preyed upon his mind to ſuch a degree, that he took to his bed, and died, as he himſelf ſaid of a broken heart.

Aged 70, the Rev. Thomas Twining, of Sidney College, Cambridge, B. A. 1763; M. A. 1763; rector of White Notley, Eſſex, 1788, and of St. Mary's, Colcheſter, to which he was preſented by the Biſhop of London, on the death of Philip Morant, in 1770. Sound learning, polite literature, and exquiſite taſte in all the fine arts, have loſt an ornament and a defender in this accompliſhed ſcholar and learned divine. His tranſlation of the Poetics of Ariſtotle, muſt convince men of learning of his knowledge of the Greek language, of the wide extent of his claſſical erudition, of his acute and fair ſpirit of criticiſm, and above all, of his good taſte, ſound judgment, and general reading, manifeſted in his diſſertations. Mr. Twining was the only ſon of an eminent tea-merchant, by his firſt marriage, and intended by his father to ſucceed him in that houſe, which he had ſo well eſtabliſhed; but his ſon feeling an impulſe towards literature and ſcience, intreated his father to let him devote his youth to ſtudy and a claſſical education; and being indulged in his wiſh, he was matriculated at Cambridge. Mr. Twining was contemporary in the Univerſity with Gray, Maſon, and Bates; and ſo able a muſician, that beſides playing the harpſichord and organ in a maſterly manner, he was ſo excellent a performer on the violin as to lead all the concerts, and even oratorios, that were performed in the Univerſity during term-time, in which Bates played the organ and harpſichord. His taſte in muſic was enlarged, and confirmed by ſtudy as well as practice, as few profeſſors knew more of compoſition, harmonics, and the hiſtory of the art and ſcience of muſic, than this intelligent and poliſhed *dilettante*. Beſides his familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Roman claſſics, his knowledge of modern languages, particularly French and Italian, was ſuch as not only to enable him to read, but to write thoſe languages with facility and idiomatic accuracy. His friends and correſpondents will deplore his loſs with no common grief. His converſation and letters, when ſcience and ſerious ſubjects were out of the queſtion, were replete with a wit, humour, and playfulneſs, ſo pleaſant and original, that we know not his prototype. If there is any epiſtolary reſemblance between his familiar correſpondence and other eminent writers, it is that of Gray, whoſe letters are as manly and playful, as his private character was finical and fantaſtical. Mr. Twining was a widower during the laſt twelve or fourteen years of his life, and has

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left no progeny. His preferment in the church was inadequate to his learning, piety, and talents. But ſuch was the moderation of his deſires, that he neither ſolicited nor complained. The Colcheſter living was conferred upon him by the preſent Biſhop of London, very much to his honour, without perſonal acquaintance, or powerful recommendation: but from the modeſty of his character, and love of a private life, his profound learning and literary abilities were but little known, till the publication of his Ariſtotle.

At Hyde, near Ingateſtone, Brand Hollis, eſq. F. R. S. S. A.. In early life he travelled with the late Mr. Thomas Hollis, whoſe name he took, and who bequeathed him a conſiderable eſtate, together with a valuable collection of gems, medals, &c. Both theſe gentlemen were friends to civil and religious liberty, and both liberally promoted the diffuſion of thoſe principles of knowledge ſo eſſential to the maintenance of liberty and peace. Mr. Brand Hollis, with the late Dr. Jebb, Major Cartwright, Dr. Price, and Dr. Brockleſby, was one of the earlieſt members of the Society for Conſtitutional Information. Like his excellent predeceſſor, he was a friend to the fine arts, particularly ſculpture and painting, and applied them to the noble purpoſe, which is worthy of their nature and dignity—that of giving aid to the cauſe of freedom and virtue. He has left his eſtates in Eſſex and Dorſetſhire, worth about 5000*l.* per annum, to Dr. Diſney, ſubject to debts and legacies, with a view to the continuance of the application of them to the benefit of his country and ſociety in general.

KENT.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act for incloſing the commons and waſte lands in the pariſhes of Eaſt Malling and Teſton; and likewiſe for an act for making a new turnpike-road from the preſent Comp road, in the pariſh of Mereworth, to communicate with that leading to Brenchly.

A plan has, it is ſaid, been propoſed and adopted by government, for conſtructing a canal of large dimenſions between Shorncliff-battery and the river Rother, near Rye, and juſt under Pleydon-heights, which combines the defence of the moſt vulnerable parts of the Kentiſh coaſt againſt invaſion, with great public utility. It is to be flanked throughout with batteries, and the batteries are to be of ſuch breadth and depth as to admit trading and armed veſſels of 200 tons burthen. It will act as a catch-water drain, and greatly relieve the levels below from the highland water. By means of it the produce of the country may be carried at a comparatively ſmall expence to the ſea-coaſt, and it will afford a ready means of conveying ſhingle and beach to the interior of the country, for making and repairing of roads, which throughout this diſtrict are very bad. It will be of infinite uſe to the county of Kent, ſhould the projected canal from Yalden Lees, on the Medway, to Canterbury, with a branch by Tenterden to the Rother, be carried into effect. The line of canal has lately been ſurveyed, and has been found to be not only practicable, but one of the eaſieſt lines ever diſcovered in the kingdom. Its ſummit is about one hundred feet above the level of the ſea, and is nearly fifty miles on one level. From Canterbury a canal on one level has been projected, to communicate with the ſea at St. Nicholas' bay, in the iſle of Thanet, capable of carrying ſea-built veſſels, ſo that, by joining theſe two canals, the whole interior of the county will have a ready and eaſy navigation to the ſea-coaſt at Canterbury, Chatham, Rye, and Hythe. It will alſo, by means of the river Rother, open a navigation into an important part of the county of Suſſex, at Robertſbridge, from whence the timber and other articles may be conveyed at a cheap rate to his Majeſty's dock-yards at Chatham, and on the Thames. It will probably be the means of bringing about the improvement of the harbour of Rye, ſo long in contemplation. The old harbour of Lympne will alſo be opened, and it is not unlikely that the attention of government may be drawn, ſooner or later, to Hythe, and a good harbour eſtabliſhed there.

Married.] At Minſter Sheppey, Mr. Stronghill, to Miſs Sharp, both of Chatham.

At Doddington, Alured Henry Shove, eſq. to Miſs Wheeler, of Charing.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Samuel Ballard, of London, to Miſs Elizabeth Page.

Died.] At Maidſtone, Mrs. Mary Honey, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Honey.—Mrs. Aſſiter, relict of the late Mr. John Aſſiter.

At Canterbury, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Biſſaker. — Mr. Fill, carpenter. — Mrs. Symonds, haberdaſher.—Aged 81, Mrs. Lewin.

At Peddon, Mr. Stephen Pilcher, of Wingham.

At Orpington, Sir Richard Glode, knight. This gentleman roſe from the humble ſituation of a journeyman bricklayer, by his induſtry and good qualities, to the rank of ſheriff of the county of Middleſex and city of London, and has left a very ample fortune.

At Davington, near Feverſham, aged 92, Mr. Charles Weſt, 34 years office-keeper to the powder-mills at Feverſham. He entered into the army in 1741, in the firſt regiment of guards, in which he remained 32 years in one company. During his ſervice he was preſent at the battle of Fontenoy, and in many other engagements.

At Boughton Malherb, the Rev. Robert Foote, one of the prebendaries of Rocheſter cathedral, rector of Boughton Malherb, and vicar of Shorne.

[*Mr. Thomas Paine Oldfield, whoſe death was announced in our Magazine for Auguſt laſt*, was a youth of moſt extraordinary genius, and too generally known to ſuffer an idea of the following account of his life to be diſcredited:—At the age of five years and a half he had a ſcarlet

fever, which brought on him a paralyſis of the lower extremities, and debilitated his body for the reſt of his life; but his mind preſented the fineſt diſplay of human perfection. Whatever he read he inſtantly had by heart; his favourite purſuits were the mathematics, philoſophy, aſtronomy, geography, hiſtory, and painting, in all of which he had made a great proficiency. His favourite authors were Locke and Newton; and his retentive faculties were ſo ſtrong, that he never forgot a ſingle incident with which he had been once acquainted. He could relate every circumſtance of Grecian, Roman, and Engliſh hiſtory; was maſter of aſtronomy, and had purſued it up to all its recent diſcoveries; had the fineſt taſte for drawing and painting, and would frequently take admirable likeneſſes of perſons who ſtruck him from memory. He wrote a hand like copper-plate; and at a very early period of his life had made himſelf maſter of arithmetic. He was never out of temper, and, though he ſuffered an illneſs of ten years, which terminated in a dropſy, and burſting of a blood-veſſel upon the lungs, he was never once known to repine or be impatient. His wit was brilliant and refined; and his loſs will ever be deplored by thoſe who had the happineſs of knowing him. He was the ſecond ſurviving ſon of Thomas Hinton Burley Oldfield, eſq. of the Grotto-houſe, Margate, the youngeſt branch of the family of Sir Anthony Oldfield, of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, and maternally deſcended from Sir John Hinton, of Hinton-Trover, and Hinton Martin, in the county of Somerſet, who was knighted in the field by Henry VII. after the battle of Boſworth]

SURREY.

Married.] At Chriſtchurch, Mr. S. N. Barber, of Cowper's-court, Cornhill, to Miſs M. Kingsford, daughter of Samuel Kingsford, eſq. of Sturry, near Canterbury —B. Garth, eſq. of Walworth, to Miſs Jackſon, of the ſame place.—C. Wittenoom, eſq. of the India-houſe, to Miſs Woodyer, of Manor-place, Walworth.

At Clapham, W. Billings, eſq. of Reading, to Miſs M. A. Beddome, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Beddome, of Clapham.

Died.] At his houſe at Peterſham, aged 81, W. Cranke, eſq.

At her cottage near Chertſey, after a long and painful illneſs, aged 44, the Right Hon. Lady Stawell Her ladyſhip was ſecond daughter of Lord Viſcount Curzon, has been married to Lord Stawell 25 years, and has left iſſue only one daughter, born Jan. 10, 1780.

At Ripley, William Tahourdin, eſq. formerly a captain in the navy.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chicheſter, T. L. Shelton, eſq. to Miſs Murray, only daughter of J. Murray, eſq. one of the ſenior aldermen of that city, and niece to Rear-admiral Murray.

At Eaſtbourne, W. Pepper, eſq. of Folkſtone, to Miſs Penley, of the Eaſtbourne and Lewes theatres, and ſiſter to the manager.

Died.] At Brighton, Robert Abingdon, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the city of Weſtminſter.—Of a brain fever, aged 21, Mr. William Vine.—Mr. H. Waſher.—Mr. T. Payne, bricklayer.—T. L. Shadwell, eſq —— Newman, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Brighton.

At Chicheſter, Miſs Campion, only daughter of Edward Campion, eſq.

At Seaford, Miſs Thompſon, daughter of Patrick Thomſon, eſq. of Turnham Green.

At Hellingley, aged 75, Mr. Henry Blunden, who had been clerk and ſexton there upwards of 40 years, during which time he was never abſent from divine ſervice till the Sunday preceding his death.

At Lewes, Mrs. Broughton, wife of Mr. Broughton, cooper.—Mr. E. Hill, ſecond ſon of Mr. Hill, baker.

At Cuckfield, aged 85, Mrs. Suſ. Bethell, widow of the late Samuel Bethell, rector of St. Nicholas, in the city of Hereford, and mother of the Rev. Samuel Bethell, late rector of Clayton-cum-Keymer.

At Orleans, the Rev. John Dring, A. M. chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Chicheſter, and vicar of Heathfield.

At Wakehurſt place, aged 80, Joſeph Peyton, eſq. admiral of the white. Some particulars of whoſe life will be given in our next.

HAMPSHIRE.

Improvements are making in the port of Southampton, which have for their object the ſecurity and accommodation of ſhipping. It is intended to enlarge the preſent quay, by carrying it farther to the weſt, then to return north againſt the preſent town wall. An old building called Noah's Ark is to be removed, and an entrance made into French and Bugle-ſtreets; but as during ſtrong weſterly winds, there is a heavy ſea on that ſide, ſeveral veſſels are to be ſunk in order to form a back water, and the execution of this deſign has already been commenced.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Pyke, to Miſs M. Cole.—Mr. J. Goater, to Miſs Ann Grey, of Alton.

At Upton Gray, Mr. William Eve, of Louth, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Amelia Leech, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Leech, eſq. of Bidden Houſe, Berkſhire.

Died.] At Farlington, Mr. Thomas Harris Richards, ſon of the Rev. Mr. Richards, rector of Farlington.

At Portſmouth, Mrs. Hawker, relict of the late Moſes Hawker, eſq.—Mr. Starkey, a reſpectable tradeſman.

At Portſea, Miſs Lake, ſiſter-in-law of W. Goldſon, eſq. one of the juſtices of that borough.—Mrs. Trotter, widow of the late Captain Trotter, of the navy.—B. White, eſq of Anfield.—Mrs. Aſtley, wife of F. D. Aſtley, eſq. of Everſly, aged 52.

At Wincheſter, Mr. S. Waldin, ſen. an eminent ſtone maſon.

At Wickham, Robert Linzee, eſq. admiral of the blue.

At Haſlar Hoſpital, lieutenant A. Macdo-

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nald of the royal marines of his majeſty's ſhip Canopus.—Lieutenant John Knowſley, late of his majeſty's ſhip Argo.

At Lymington, Mr. G. Pitt, farmer.

WILTSHIRE.

At Wilton St. Giles's great ſheep fair, near Saliſbury, the number of ſheep penned amounted to 58,000, and this large number met a briſk ſale. The greateſt demand appeared for South Down lambs, which were eagerly bought up. Mr. Dodſon obtained the high price of 25s. 6d. for 300 South Down ewe lambs. Meſſrs. Pokes, Whale, and Parks, purchaſed at leaſt 12,000. Mr. Arthur Miſt was offered ten guineas for one of his beautiful new Leiceſter rams, for the ſeaſon, which he declined.

Married.] Mr. William Snelgrove, of Heyteſbury, to Miſs Rolles, of Sutton, near Warminſter.

At Edington, Mr. Edward Price, of Tinhead, to Miſs Taylor.

At Downton, Sir Edward Smith, bart. of Newland Park, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Suſannah Dawkins, youngeſt daughter of H. Dawkins, eſq. of Standlynch.

Died.] Aged 16, Miſs Catherine Bowles, fifth daughter of William Bowles, eſq. of Heale.—Mrs. Webb, of Roundhill.

Mr. James Waight, keeper of the county gaol in Fiſherton Anger; which ſituation he held for twenty years, and diſcharged its duties moſt honourably and punctually.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, the Rev. Mr. Smith, to Miſs Maran.—Mr. Benjamin Kent of Abingdon, to Miſs Browne, daughter-in-law of Mr. Archer of Oxford.

Died.] At Wallingford, Mrs. Deane, relict of the late Rev. W. Deane, rector of Woolhampton and Brimpton in this county, and of Dinton in Wilts.

At Reading, Mr. Eleanor Quelch.—Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Webb, of the Wheat-ſheaf inn.—Mr. William Miller, who had been a ſchoolmaſter at Hungerford upwards of forty years.

At Abingdon, John Galloway, eſq. aged 35 years.

Near Cardiff, Miſs Mary Adkin of Windſor Caſtle, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Robert Adkin, of Rainham Norfolk.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Bath and Weſt of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, the report of a committee on a ſurvey of Lord Somerville's flock of ſheep, of the Spaniſh admixture, was read and referred to the attention of the November meeting. The thanks of the ſociety were voted to T. Eſtcourt, eſq. for his treatiſe entitled "An Account of the Reſult of an Effort to better the Condition of the Poor," &c. and to Mr. Creaſer, ſurgeon of Bath, for his ingenious treatiſe on a diſeaſe in ſheep called the *Hydatids*, as well as for his promiſe to offer to the ſociety a number of other eſſays in veterinary medicine.

The directors of the Briſtol Dock Company have laid before the public a very ſatisfactory report relative to that concern. They ſtate that ſince the laſt general meeting the works have been commenced and will be proſecuted with vigour; that they have contracted for cutting much the greater part of the intended courſe for the river Avon, and the erection of two iron bridges. They farther report, that judging from the prices at which they have made the preſent contracts, which are conſiderably lower than the eſtimate, they have no reaſon to doubt the completion of the works at the ſum originally eſtimated. They conclude with ſtating that they have begun to form towing-paths, which they conſidered it material to the trade of the port, to be furniſhed with as ſoon as poſſible; and that to judge, of the progreſs of the works, by that already made, they will certainly be completed within the time ſpecified by the act, that is, within four years from their commencement.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. Thomas Foſter, of Bath, to Miſs Catharine Croſs.—The Rev. William Green Humfray, lecturer of All-Saints, and junior-minor canon of the Briſtol Cathedral, vicar of Romney in Monmouthſhire, and domeſtic chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, to Miſs Joliffe, of Queen-ſquare.—Mr. James Moore, to Miſs Bicknell.

At Bath, James M'Pharlan, M. D. to Miſs Simſon, daughter of the late William Brooks Simſon, eſq.—Mr. Davis, to Miſs Gould.—Mr. John Langley, to Miſs Mary Proſſer, both of Road.

Died.] At Briſtol, Miſs Ormerod.—Mrs. Madox, wife of J. Madox, eſq.—Mrs. Greſley, relict of the late John Greſley, eſq.

At Bath, of an apoplectic ſeizure, Thomas Read, eſq. of the royal navy, and late ſuperintendant of Halifax, America.—Mr Mills, apothecary.—Aged 73, George Paul Monk, eſq. a lineal deſcendant of the celebrated General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle.—Mrs. Smalling, ſiſter to the family of Matthias's of Llangwarren, Pembrokeſhire.—The Rev. George White, 26 years rector of Huntſhill.

At Mangotsfield, Mrs. Martha Maberly, aged 94.

At Taunton, in an advanced age, Mr. Matthew Franklin, mercer.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lyme, John Mark, eſq. of Leſkeard, Cornwall, to Miſs Badeley, daughter of Gill Badeley, eſq. of Bath.

Died.] At Lyme, the Rev. William Evans, vicar of that place.—Mr. William Grey, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Mr. Grey, diſſenting miniſter, of Stalbridge.

At Dorcheſter, aged 95, Mrs. Richards.—Miſs Godwin, of the Ship inn, Weſt Stour.

At Sherborne, John Marſhall, eſq. of Lyme Regis.—Mrs. Tindall, wife of Mr. Thomas Tindall, of Weymouth.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 63, Mrs. Eyre, widow of Samuel Eyre, eſq. a juſtice of the peace for the counties of Wilts and Devon, and formerly M.P. for Saliſbury.—M. W. Fryer Tucker, late a reſpectable glazier, but who had for ſome time paſt retired from buſineſs.—Mrs. Townſhend, widow of the late Mr. Townſhend.

At Exmouth, aged 50, Mrs. Carſon, wife of W. Carſon, eſq. of South Carolina, and formerly of Exeter.

At Teignmouth, Lieut. Brewer.

At the houſe of Rear-admiral Boger, of Plymouth, his lady, Mrs. Boger, aged 60.

CORNWALL.

An earthy ſubſtance has lately been found in a mine, in the pariſh of Gorran, which bids fair to reward the diſcoverers, and to be of conſiderable advantage to the arts. It may be applied to the ſame purpoſes as umber; and in the burniſhing of gold and ſilver it is equal, if not ſuperior, to hæmatites. A ſpecimen of it being analyzed, was found to contain of ſilica, 72—oxide of iron, 12.5—oxide of manganeſe, 9.5—alumine, 3. Total 97.

Married.] At Bodmin, Mr. Will. Benney, plaiſterer, to Miſs Sally Tabb.

Died.] At Truro, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. William Plumber, wool-comber.

At Lanrhydrock Houſe, near Bodmin, Mrs. Higgs, houſekeeper, which office ſhe had faithfully ſerved above 30 years.

On his paſſage from Jamaica, Mr. George Smythe, aged 21, firſt mate of the Mary, of London, Capt. Thompſon, and ſon of Mrs. S. Smythe, of Helſton.

WALES.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for leave to bring in a bill or bills to amend various roads in the county of Glamorgan, and to make new ones in different directions; an improvement which cannot fail of being productive of very beneficial conſequences to that part of the principality.

It is likewiſe in contemplation to apply for an act to improve the port, quays, and docks at Carmarthen; and for another for the preſervation of the fiſh in the different rivers of that county.

An aqueduct for the purpoſe of ſupplying the populous town of Carmarthen with water, from ſome ſprings in the neighbourhood, is about to be immediately erected, a plan for that praiſeworthy undertaking being completed.

The building of a new theatre at Swanſea is finally determined upon. It is to be erected on the old ſite at the expence of C. R. Jones, eſq. and is intended to be completely ready for next ſeaſon.

Married.] At Cardigan, Henry Peach, eſq. late of Briſtol, to Miſs Bowen, only daughter of Mr. John Bowen, ſurgeon.—Mr. Cookſey, ſurgeon, to Miſs Jones, both of Preſteign.

At Tenby, — Shaw, eſq. to Miſs Lawton.

At Nath, near Newport, Monmouthſhire, Mr. William Arney, a celebrated Welſh poet, aged 81, to Miſs Ann Francis, of the ſame place, aged 19.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Edinburgh, George Mattocks, eſq. formerly of Covent-garden theatre, afterwards manager of Liverpool, and latterly ſtage manager in Edinburgh. Though there are ſome comedians ſtill living who have attained a greater age, none of them have been ſo long upon the ſtage; and, therefore, for a conſiderable time, he has had the appellation of "Father of the Drama." He was a generous friend, a chearful companion, and a really honeſt man. His remains, attended by a number of reſpectable gentlemen and all the theatrical perſons now in that town, were interred in the Calton burying ground.

At Dumfries, General Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwell town, bart. colonel of the 8th regiment of Dragoons, M.P. for the county of Dumfries, which he repreſented for thirty years, and Knight-marſhal of Scotland. Sir Robert was the gentleman celebrated in Burns' poem of the Whiſtle. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his ſon Robert, captain of the Cleopatra frigate.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Duffy Hall, the ſeat of Cæſar Colclough, eſq. at the advanced age of 96, near ſixty years of which he paſſed in the Colclough family, Owen Carrol, the celebrated Iriſh huntſman. Being originally a farmer, he had ſuch an inclination for hunting, that he always kept a horſe of his own, and hunted with the hounds of Colonel Colclough for many years; but when the late Adam Colclough ſet up a pack of his own, he came and hunted his hounds at firſt for his amuſement; but, as he lived at too great a diſtance to be always regular, Mr. Colclough gave him a farm near him, and he acted in the triple capacity of huntſman, ſteward, and maſter of the family. During the rebellion in 1798, he and his family acted with uncommon fidelity to their employers; as one of his ſons, when Mr. Colclough was obliged to fly, came down and remained to protect the houſe and property, and he never quitted his poſt. Another of his ſons brought off horſes and clothes to his maſter, at the riſque of his life, when he was informed where to find him; and during that period the old man buried a large quantity of the family plate, which he afterwards conveyed to a place of ſafety. Until the laſt year of his life, he regularly went out with the hounds; and his voice retained its clearneſs and ſweetneſs. He was well known to every ſportſman in that part of Ireland; and Mr. Kelly, the late judge, about his own age, ſome time ſince ſpent a day at Duffy Hall, for the purpoſe of ſeeing and hunting with a perſon of whom he had heard ſo much. At one period, his and his horſe's age amounted to 106 years, and yet neither could be beat by the youngeſt ſportſman. As the cuſtom in Ireland is to attend funerals, for ſeventy years he never miſſed one within many miles.

At Enniſkillen, in his 31ſt year, the Hon. and Rev. W. Montgomery Cole, third ſon of the late Earl of Enniſkillen, and brother to the preſent Earl; a gentleman of moſt amiable qualities, and recently appointed by Lord Hardwicke to the deanery of Waterford. He went to bed at night in perfect health, and was found dead the next morning.

PRAISE

DEATHS ABROAD.

In July laſt, at Jamaica, Lieut. T. Davies, of the Port Mahon ſloop of war. He was educated in the mathematical department of Chriſt's Hoſpital, and apprenticed on board a Weſt Indiaman, in which ſervice previous to the expiration of his indenture, he had arrived at the ſtation of ſecond mate, when (about twelve years ſince) he was impreſſed into his Majeſty's ſervice, and ſent on board the Thetis frigate, at that time commanded by Capt. (now Admiral) Cochrane. That brave and intelligent commander ſoon diſcovering him to be an able mathematician as well as an expert navigator, and that he poſſeſſed talents in other reſpects of the moſt uſeful nature, though frequently obſcured by an innate diffidence, favoured him with his patronage, and took every opportunity of rendering his ſituation as little irkſome as the nature of the ſervice would admit. With Captain Cochrane he continued nearly ſix years in the North Sea and on the American ſtation, returning from the latter of which, his patron was removed to the Ajax, of 80 guns, when he took the ſubject of this memoir (then a midſhipman) with him. On the ſailing of the Egyptian expedition, he was appointed acting lieutenant of the Renommé, and at the diſembarkation of the troops, commanded one of the boats employed in that ſervice. When they had neared the ſhore, three of the men were killed by a ball, and before he could receive an anſwer to his queſtion, whether the boat was damaged, a ſhell fell in the centre of it, which killed five more, wounded eight, and ſunk the boat. The remainder of the crew and ſoldiers, however, with the exception of one, were ſaved by the exertions of ſome of the other boats. On the landing being effected, Lieut. Davies was appointed to the command of the diviſion of boats employed to act on the lake Madié, in conſequence of which, he reſided in a tent, for ſeveral months, on the banks of that lake; and performed the duty allotted to him to the complete ſatisfaction of his ſuperior officers, for which he was honoured with a gold medal by the Grand Sultan, as a reward for his ſervices. On the return of the expedition, his appointment as lieutenant was confirmed by the Board of Admiralty, and at the concluſion of the late war he retired on half-pay, and was married to a moſt amiable woman, a native of the ſiſter kingdom. But no ſooner did hoſtilities recommence, than he offered his ſervices, and was appointed to the Port Mahon ſloop, which ſhortly after ſailed for the Weſt Indies, whoſe baleful climate has, of late, proved ſo deſtructive to numbers of our gallant countrymen. His conſtitution, enervated by fatigue, and alternate reſidence in various climes, was unable to cope with the malignancy of its atmoſphere, and a diarrhœa put a period to his exiſtence in the prime of manhood, having only attained his 35th year.—In a letter written by him in the almoſt certainty of approaching death, he diſplayed the moſt heroic fortitude, combined with a pious reſignation; and although he had many inducements to attach him to this life, yet he did not ſuffer a ſingle murmur, or a repining expreſſion, to eſcape his lips; the weakneſs of his body never overcame the fortitude of his mind, which preſerved its wonted ſtrength and vigour, even to his laſt moment.

The late M. Necker, the celebrated ſtateſman and financier, ſo celebrated by his writings and the tranſactions in which he had been engaged, died on the 10th of April, at Copet, near Geneva. The viciſſitudes of his fortune were not a little remarkable. His father, who had come originally from Kuſtrin, was employed at Geneva as a profeſſor of juriſprudence. James Necker, his ſon, was born there in the year 1732; and commenced his political career by being admitted into the Council of the two Hundred in that city. He was afterwards appointed miniſter of the Republic of Geneva at Paris, where by degrees he roſe to the higheſt employments. In 1765 he was appointed ſyndic of the Eaſt India Company; in 1775, director of the Royal Treaſury; in 1766, general director of the French Finances; and afterwards twice prime miniſter. The hiſtory of his tranſactions while in power, and his ſubſequent removal, are too intimately connected with the late important events which have agitated Europe not to be generally known. Since his retirement from office he has lived at his eſtate of Copet in the neighbourhood of Geneva, where he has devoted his time to the compoſition of ſeveral works on religious, moral, and political ſubjects. His talents and conduct have been alike the ſubject of much diſpute. It is ſufficient for us to obſerve, that although a foreigner, a proteſtant, and a private citizen, he roſe to the higheſt ſituations in France, at a time when each of theſe circumſtances formed no inconſiderable obſtacle to his advancement. When out of power, he was enabled to ſpend his leiſure in retirement, and to devote himſelf to the rational purſuits of a philoſopher and a man of taſte; a rare fortune for a diſplaced ſtateſman. His wife, well known in both the political and literary world, died about eight years ago. His only daughter, Madame Stael-Holſtein, was married to the Swediſh ambaſſador of that name, who ſome time ſince reſided at Paris. She is now a widow, and has diſtinguiſhed herſelf by ſeveral literary performances; particularly her late novel, *Delphine*, in which ſhe has ſuffered her deſire of working ſtrongly on the feelings to overpower every idea of good taſte, morality and religion.

At Malta, on the 12th of April laſt, Lady Georgiana Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

At Verdun, in France, the Marquis and Marchioneſs of Tweedale.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LARGE quantities of Bullion have been imported from the Continent, by the Baltic, ſince we received the information in our Report of laſt month. Gold and ſilver to the amount of between one and two millions ſterling have been alſo detained in the Spaniſh frigates taken by Captain Moore, which may, in the end, come into circulation in England.

Yet retail trade is ſtill exceedingly embarraſſed by the want of a ſufficient quantity of ſmall ſilver and copper coin. In Ireland, the Bank tokens for 5s. each have not at all given that relief which the public expected from them. The want of ſhillings and ſixpences is, there, ſtill matter of general and moſt vexatious inconvenience. The ſame diſtreſs, though in ſome places not quite ſo ſtrongly, is felt in England. Forgeries, or counterfeits, of the Bank tokens, having been, in great numbers, thrown into circulation, a ſuſpicion has been thus, in ſpite of all the cares of the Bank, excited againſt that currency, which, to a certain degree, checks its tranſitions from hand to hand, and impairs its uſefulneſs. The only coinage now in circulation, and that anſwers the uſes of ſmall retail trade, is of the Boulton-mint pennies and half-pennies: of which the uſe is, however, very much impeded by ſhopkeepers, toll-gatherers, coffee-houſe keepers, keepers of gin-ſhops, and keepers of alehouſes, who find all their intereſt in rather giving in change counterfeit half-pence, which they may procure at ſix-pence for the four-and-twenty, and thus get cent. per cent. profit on them. Whatever the direct immediate expence to Government, it would be of the greateſt benefit to the whole empire, if all the old ſilver coins in circulation were, by the authority of Parliament, withdrawn from commercial uſe; as well as all the copper money but that of Boulton's late coinages—and if a new coinage of both ſilver and copper ſhould be then iſſued, ſecure to the utmoſt of the minter's power and ſkill againſt counterfeit, and adequate in its quantity, and in the ſubſequent ſupplies of it, to the known demands of the empire's trade. It is even a diſcredit to the wiſdom and vigilance of the legiſlature, that a matter of this importance ſhould have been ſo overlooked.

The trade between this country and Spain has, eſpecially ſince the beginning of the preſent war, appeared to be ſo mutually advantageous, that there is nothing ſo much to be deſired as the return of a time when a fair commercial treaty may give full ſcope to the trade on both ſides, and adjuſt it in all its branches, ſo that the intereſts of the two countries ſhall, in its proſecution, not oppoſe but mutually ſupport one another. We have now indeed reaſon to expect, that as the breed of the Spaniſh ſheep thrive in England, and their wool is even improved, we ſhall not continue to depend on Spain much longer for an article of ſuch indiſpenſable uſe in our beſt woollen manufactures. But the wines of Spain might be advantageouſly preferred, for Engliſh uſe, to thoſe which we now import from France and Portugal. And there might be arrangements in regard to the trade with Spaniſh America, which would render its opener freedom to the Engliſh a new benefit to the Spaniards.

It has been lately explained to the public, by a very intelligent gentleman returned from Portugal, that in the beſt port wine there is now a large admixture of French and Spaniſh brandies. Thus we conſume the produce of the French vineyards and diſtilleries, while we fancy that we are only taking genuine Portugueſe produce in exchange for our own manufactures.

The trade to the Ruſſian port of Odeſſa, on the Black Sea, continually increaſes. The jealouſy of the inhabitants of Marſeilles has been much excited in conſequence of their finding that Spain and other countries on the Mediterranean now begin to procure from Odeſſa grain and various other commodities which were before ſupplied at dearer rates from the South of France.

The wines of Hungary, of which the excellence is well known, are now much uſed in the North. In Sweden, to which they are conveyed by Dantzick, Stettin, and Wolgaſt, the duty upon them has, to favour the importation, been reduced lately as low as that which is there levied on the ſmalleſt French wines.

Some of the moſt conſiderable banking-houſes in Vienna and Conſtantinople have lately ſtopped payment. At Conſtantinople, eſpecially, there is now an extreme ſcarcity of money.

For the encouragement of the manufactures of Ruſſia, the Emperor Alexander has, by a recent edict, forbidden the importation of cotton wool, and of chintzes and muſlins made in India or Europe, by the way of the Baltic, for ſale in thoſe parts of his dominions which are more adjacent to the Black Sea. It is obvious, that one end of this prohibition muſt be to favour the trade of Odeſſa and the other emporia, which he now ſtrives to eſtabliſh in the ſouth-eaſt parts of his dominions.

From the opening of the Baltic to the 26th of Auguſt laſt, 660 veſſels had arrived at St. Petersburgh; of which 55 were Daniſh. Four hundred and thirty-one ſhips had, within the ſame period, ſailed from that port; and of theſe, 37 were Daniſh.—In the months of July and Auguſt, 2192 ſhips from the North Sea, and 2561 ſhips from the Baltic Sea, paſſed through the Sound.

The

The new Ruſſian gold mine of Catherine's-berg has yielded this year about 200lib. of pure gold.

The trade of France is reduced to a miſerable condition by the excluſion, not only of Britiſh merchant ſhips, but now alſo of thoſe of Sweden, and almoſt of thoſe of America, from the French ports. It is in conſequence of the diſpute with the Swedes, that Bonaparté, in ſpite of all his malice, ſees himſelf obliged to ſuffer the Dutch to continue their mercantile intercourſe with Great Britain amidſt all the hoſtilities of the war. The traffic between the ports of England and Holland was not at any time ſince the commencement of the war ſo great as it is juſt at this moment.

Between 60,000 and 70,000 quarters of wheat from Dantzick were imported in ſhips which arrived laſt week in the Thames. Yet a good deal of the grain which our merchants bring from the North is for re-exportation. Government too is now making large purchaſes of grain for victualling the navy, and for the ſupply of the garriſons and encampments. Beſides, at this period of the year, the farmers and corn merchants are uſually as backward as their pecuniary affairs will allow to bring their grain into the market. Hence the prices of wheat and bread ſtill continue rather to riſe upon the immediate conſumers in this country.

The works of the Caledonian canal advance with conſiderable rapidity. The labourers are now at work on the firſt ſeven miles of it towards Inverneſs. They are ſupplied with proviſions from the adjacent coaſts of Scotland, and from the north of Ireland. Butchers, bakers, and brewers, begin to open ſhops, and trade begins to flouriſh in the wilds of Lochiel.

The prices of Alkaline aſhes now vary in the London market, according to their reſpective qualities, and abundance or ſcarcity, from 1*l.* 7*s.* to 2*l.* 8*s.* per cwt.

The prices of Cotton-wools are riſing. Bourbon-cotton is at 2*s.* a lib.; Maranam, at 1*s.* 11*d.*

Dyer's-wood of Brazil is at 90*l.* per ton; Cam-woad, at 68*l.*; Nicaragua, at 48*l.*

Gum Arabic varies in price, according to its qualities, from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* an ounce.

The prices of Figs and Raiſins are in general higher. Turkey Figs are at 5*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

Sugars do not decline in price. The beſt powder loaves are at 6*l.* 6*s.* per cwt. Molaſſes are at 2*l.* per cwt.

Hops, in pockets, are at from 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.* per cwt. factor's price.

The beſt Brandy is at 18*s.* 9*d.* per gallon.

Grain Tin, in blocks, is at 8*l.* 8*s.*

The beſt Tallow is at 3*l.* 16*s.* per cwt.

Gunpowder-tea is at from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per lib. excluſive of the duty.

The rate of Inſurance on a voyage to Gottenburgh is four guineas per cent.; the return, 2*l.* The premium on a voyage to Malaga, is ten guineas per cent.

Bank-ſtock is at 160½ per cent. The 3 per Cents. Reduced are at 56¼. Conſols, at 57⅛.

Exchange on Hamburgh, 35-3. Price of Gold, 4*l.* per ounce. Silver, 5*s.* per ounce.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IT has been a remarkably fine ſowing time, and moſt of the Wheat is got into the ground: what is up looks very promiſing. The turnips have come on very rapidly with the rain, and will produce much more keep than was at firſt expected. From the Corn that has been threſhed, we may calculate pretty certainly on the quantity produced. Wheat is in many places much injured by mildew, and will produce leſs than the mildewed wheat of laſt year; and in the whole a very conſiderable deficiency will be found. Barley is of good quality, but ſhort in quantity; owing both to the little land ſowed, and the little yield per acre. Oats will be found an average crop.—Wheat averaged at Mark-lane, on the 6th inſtant, 71s. 10d; and on the 13th, 74s. 5d. The preſent average of all England is, Wheat, 67s. 2d.;—Rye, 39s. 4d.;—Barley 34s. 9d.;—and Oats, 25s. 2d.

Clover, when in full bloom, promiſed an amazing crop; the reſult will be, that much will not pay for threſhing out the ſeed: the quality will be good.—In Whitechapel Market, Hay fetches from 3l. to 4l. 10s.;—Clover, 4l. to 5l. 10*s.*;—and Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.

Store ſtock of all kinds is nearly the ſame as laſt month.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s.;—Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.;—Veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s.;—Pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d.;—and Lamb, 4s. to 5s. 4d.

Beans and Peaſe are a good crop, and the quality fine.

Corn has riſen very rapidly. Perhaps when ſowing is finiſhed Wheat may be a little lower; but it muſt be from extenſive importation that any material reduction can be expected. But little Barley, as yet, comes to market; nor can much be expected till the ſtock comes to ſtraw.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, 1804, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.45.	Sept. 26 & 27.	Wind N.E.	Higheſt 65°.	October 6.	Wind S.W.
Loweſt 29.10.	October 14.	Wind N.E.	Loweſt 31°.	October 10 & 16.	Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 6 tenths. { On the 10th inſtant, in the morning, the mercury ſtood at 30.14, & at the ſame hour next day it was no higher than 29.54.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 25° { Early in the morning of the 10th, the thermometer was a degree below the freezing point; and at the ſame hour on the 11th, it ſtood as high as 56°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this and the laſt months, is equal to 2¼ inches in depth.

The ſtate of the atmoſphere ſince our laſt report has been very variable; and ſome phenomena have occurred that merit notice. The 11th inſtant, the day in which the mercury in barometer fell ſix tenths, and in which the thermometer was 25° higher than on the preceding day, was remarkable for one of the loweſt tides in the river Thames, that was ever known in the memory of man. On the 16th, the thermometer was below the freezing point, which was, as might be expected, accompanied with a ſmart froſt: and on the 17th, there was, for the ſeaſon, an uncommonly heavy ſtorm of lightning, thunder, and hail. On the 22d, there fell a large quantity of rain; and about half paſt twelve at noon, the darkneſs in London was very remarkable.

On Tueſday, the 23d, at ſeven in the evening, a luminous arch was ſeen from the centre of London, extending from a point of the horizon about S.S.W., to another point about N.N.W, and paſſing over the middle of the conſtellation of the Great Bear, which it in a great meaſure obſcured. It appeared to conſiſt of a ſhining vapour, and to roll from the ſouth to the north. In about half an hour, its courſe was from S.S.W. to N: it afterwards became vertical; and about nine o'clock extended from S.W. to N.E. At intervals, the continuity of the luminous arch was broken, and then there darted from its ſouth-weſt quarter, towards the zenith, ſtrong flaſhes and ſtreaks of bright red, ſimilar to what appears in the atmoſphere during a great fire in any part of the metropolis. For ſeveral hours, the atmoſphere was as light in the ſouth-weſt, as though the ſun had ſet but half an hour; and the light in the north reſembled the ſtrong twilight which marks that part of the horizon at midſummer. A ſimilar phenomenon was ſeen, by the preſent obſerver, in the centre of England, about the year 1790.

On the ſame ſubject, a correſpondent from Thetford writes.—"About half paſt eight o'clock, I obſerved a very ſingular and awful appearance in the heavens. There was a conſiderable effuſion of a very thin gauzy vapour, nearly vertical over the point where I ſtood. It ſpread out in long feathery ſtreams, and ſeemed to diverge from a central ſpot in an umbrella form. In the eaſt and weſt, there were two more denſe and cloudy maſſes of this vapour, which aſſumed the colour of blood, not of dark and venous, but of bright a terial blood. There was a narrow ſtream of a fainter red, which paſſed from one of theſe maſſes to the other through the central point of the white. In the red maſſes of vapour, there was an occaſional, but very ſlight, variation of tint, from a brighter to a deeper, and from a deeper to a brighter, red. Theſe phenomena laſted for more than twenty minutes, when the red maſſes began gradually to diſappear, the one receding to the eaſt, the other to the weſt. In he mean time, the white vapour became tremulous and agitated; and the parts began to ſeparate from each other, in long ſtreams, and with a twinkling, radiating, motion. At the edge of the horizon, in the north, there was a large collection of denſe vapour, the body of which ſeemed perfectly at reſt; but from the ſurface, thin, gaſſy, portions, kept occaſionally diſengaging themſelves; and, in their motions and appearances, they exactly reſembled the white vapour above-mentioned.—Luminous matter was evidently contained in both. The moon was all the while ſhining in another part of the heavens, bright, and without a cloud." *Other Communications are requeſted.*

The average height of the barometer for the month, is 29.87; that of the thermometer 52$\frac{1}{1}$°. The wind has been very variable.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communications with the following Signatures, are not adapted for Inſertion in the Monthly Magazine. E. K. of Liverpool.—C. E. of Knareſboro'.—A Teacher.—A. of Winckfield.—G. H. of Edinburgh.—T. H. of Tettenhall.—Melling, of Huntingdon.—J. H. C. of Liverpool.—Græculus.—J. B. of Nottingham.—Canditatus.—Endymion—Varius.—W. P. R.—A. Z.—Juvenis.—J. N. C.—V. V.—P. S. C.—A. D.—E. A—S—An old Correſpondent.—A Conſtant Reader—H.—M. N.—Curioſus.—W. N.—J. T.—Ignotus.—C. V. L—Numa.—A. P.—Philalethes.—J. G.

Thoſe on the following ſubjects do not ſuit us. The Ode to Fear.—Remarks on Mr Malthus—On Vulgar Errors.—The Storm.—Letters from Trinidad.—Excurſion in Germany.—Biblical Query.—The Retired Gentleman.—Steel-water at Cheltenham.—Reflections on a Village near London.—Account of Macklin.—The Poet's Diſtreſs.—Elegy on Dr. Prieſtley.—Method of adjuſting Hadley's Sextant.